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Formerly Millard's Review

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RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGNERS TRAVELING IN CHINA

ON February 26 Mr. E. A. Anderson, an employe of one of the foreign tobacco companies in Shanghai, when in the town of Nantungchow the "model city" of Kiangsu Province, was arrested and forced to leave the town. He was carrying a passport in accordance with the provision of the treaties so this incident constitutes a direct challenge to the treaty rights of foreigners to travel in the interior of China. While none of the other foreign companies doing business in China report incidents as serious as the above, there is however an indication of police and military restrictions being placed upon the rights of foreigners to travel in the interior even in the more peaceful and settled sections such as the territory adjacent to Shanghai. Although foreigners traveling in the interior are supposed to carry special passports issued by the consuls, this matter has not received much attention for several years. As a matter of fact few persons taking trips outside of the foreign settlements for pleasure or business, scarcely ever think of their passports. Now, however, conditions have changed and at least one large company in Shanghai has just issued instructions to all of its salesmen to obtain passports. This action, according to one of the officials of the head office in Shanghai, has been due to a special indication of inquisitiveness on the part of the military and police officials. Recently several of the men employed by this firm have been stopped and their passports demanded. Just what this present activity means is not known, but there is no question but that considerable uneasiness has been caused in foreign commercial circles in Shanghai and the other treaty ports. Outside of two "incidents" involving bandits and soldiers on December 7 and January 12 which were omitted from the previous publication of China's "Dishonor List" the arrest of Mr. Anderson constitutes the only happening of consequence since the last publication of the "list" in these columns on March 8. It should be noted in this connection that this list does not include the "Lincheng Outrage" of May 5 last year which resulted in the killing of one foreigner and the kidnapping of some thirty others, but only includes incidents since that time and it also of course should be noted that the list does not include the tremendously larger number of affairs involving Chinese which probably have been more serious than those experienced by foreigners. The complete list of killings, kidnappings and atrocities follows:

Killings

June 15—Father P. A. Melotto, Italian. Inchen, Hupeh Released, shot, dying, Tungpeh, September 3.

Aug. 14—Rev. R. R. Whiteside and F. J. Watt, Church Missionary Society, Mienchow, Szechuen.

Sept. 7—*Iyang Maru*. Two Japanese officers killed, two captured. Fowchow, Szechuen.

Dec. 27—Bernard A. Hoff, American Lutheran Brethren Mission, Tsaoyang. Died Jan. 12, 1924, after release.

Dec. 31—Father Achille Roenen, Belgian Mission des Ortos, Hokiao, Mongolia.

Jan. 4—Capt. F. J. Brandt, British, aboard his ship *Tzesui*. Kaochiachen, Szechuen.

January 28—S. S. Keh, Chinese returned student from America employed as engineer on Shantung Railway.

Kidnappings and Outrages

May 15—H. C. Rowson, British-American Tobacco company, released. Captured in April, Pakhoi, Kwangtung.

May—A. Lowe, Canadian, beaten and imprisoned by soldiers, Tsinan, Shantung.

June 15—Father P. A. Melotto, Inchen, Hupeh.

June—Japanese, number unstated. Changli, Chihli.

July—W. d'Arcy Weatherbe, British. Yunnan. Escaped August.

July 30—American cargo and passenger ship on Upper Yangtsze, the *Alice Dollar*, boarded by general and armed guards. Captain Tornroth, Mrs. Tornroth, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham and daughter, all wounded by bullets.

Aug. 23—French priest, Talifu, Yunnan.

Sept. 7—*Iyang Maru*. Fowchow, Szechuen. Two Japanese officers. Still captives.

Sept. 10—Elly Widler, Swiss citizen, arrested by Chinese military authorities at Chungking charged with smuggling arms. Ransom of $200,000 demanded. Held prisoner in a dirty native jail in the town of Wan Hsien, Szechuen province. March 18 when released.

8. Sept. 20—J. Stamm, German employe of Standard Oil Company, released on September 25 on payment ransom of Tls. 2,000. Capture took place at Luchow, Szechuen.

Sept. 23—Misses M. Darroch and M. R. Sharp, China Inland Mission, Sihwa-hsien, Honan. Released by Wu Pei-fu's troops, Oct. 30.

Oct. 3—Father Timothy McDermott, American Passionists. Tungwan, Hunan. Escaped later.

Oct. 3—C. Howard Bird and wife, China Inland Mission, Fukow, Honan. Released later.

Oct. 17—F. Strauss, German Liebenzeller Mission, Hungkiang. Hunan. Released on January 4 after payment of ransom.

Oct. 23—Steamer *Sanning* pirated. Three officers wounded and held. Hongkong to Koegmoon.

Nov. 13—Bishop Adeogat Wittner, Apostolic Vicar of East Shantung. French priest and a nun. Changling, Shantung. Released.

Nov. 13—Rev. E. W. Schmalzried, Reformed Church of Christ in the United States. Changteh, Hunan. Ransomed December 24.

Dec. 7—American cargo steamer *Mei Ren* fired upon and seriously damaged by Chinese river gunboat *Hai-chow* while just outside the Shanghai harbor near the arsenal at Lung Hua. On March 7 Admiral Lin, senior Chinese naval officer, and Captain K. T. Hsu, commander of the Chinese boat called upon American Consul-General at Shanghai and apologized for the "incident" offering to pay for the damage. According to their statement the "firing was purely an accident."

Dec. 27—Bernard A Hoff and wife, both wounded and released, Mr. Hoff dying later.

Dec. 27—Mrs. Juline R. Kilen, American Missionary taken and released Jan. 15, 1924, American Lutheran Brethren Mission. Tsaoyang, Hupeh.

January 3—Supu, Hunan. Fathers Flavian Mullins and Arthur Benson shot at, bullets piercing their clothing. American flag which flew over American Passionist Mission deliberately fired upon to show contempt.

Jan. 12—Four junks loaded with wood-oil belonging to the American firm, L. C. Gillespie and Sons of Hankow taken by bandits thirty miles below Wanhsien in Szechuen province. Bandits demanded ransom of $16,000 for release of junks.

Jan. 23—Zi-le-Sou near Kwaihwating, Shansi province. Father Frederick Van Praet, Belgian priest, captured, held for ransom finally rescued on Feb. 15.

Jan. 24—Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, British, captured at Paotowchen west of terminus of Peking-Suiyan Railway. Escaped February 1, 1924.

Jan. 28—S. S. Keh, Chinese engineer graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and employed on Shantung Railway. Captured about November 1 and ransom of $80,000 demanded by bandits. Family paid over $15,000 all able to raise but Keh was finally murdered and body secretly left in street of Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung province.

Jan. 30-31—Tungchuan, Szechuen province. Friends Mission Hospital looted by soldiers. All foreigners escaped.

Feb. 1—K. E. Bessell, British Traffic Inspector employed by Peking-Mukden Railway, knocked down and severely beaten by Chinese soldiers because of his refusal to disobey railroad regulations by attaching special car demanded by soldiers for private use.

Feb. 1—Miss E. H. Allibone, China Inland Mission at Chuhsien, Szechuen province, seriously wounded in leg by bayonet in hands of Chinese soldier. China Inland Mission station located at Chuksien and entirely occupied by women missionaries, completely looted and furnishing destroyed. Few days earlier several women connected with the Canadian Methodist Mission in Szechuen were captured by bandits while on steamer from Chungking to Tuchow but were released upon payment of ransom of $400 demanded by bandits.

Feb. 18—Rev. R. Nyrstrom, Swedish missionary and two Chinese converts mobbed, beaten and dragged through streets of Yarkand, Sinkiang. Incident resulted from fanatical preachings of a mullah of Turkish origin. Rev. Nyrstrom rescued by Chinese authorities and perpetrators of outrage punished.

Feb. 22—Ling Pao, Honan province, party of foreigners (missionaries) proceeding from Honan province to Sianfu, capital of Shensi province, held up and robbed of all jewelry and money including spectacles. Robbery perpetrated by bandits after military authorities had refused an escort.

Feb. 23—Ningpo, Chekiang province, houseboat belonging to Tobacco Products Corporation, American concern, seized upon orders of Military Governor Lu Yung-hsiang, Chinese crew thrown in jail and boat held because of refusal of American company to pay illegal tax on cigarettes levied by military authorities, in contravention of treaty between China and United States. Several other incidents of similar nature affecting other foreign companies have been reported from this province.

Feb. 26—E. A. Anderson of British-American Tobacco Company traveling in Kiangsu province on business and carrying passport in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties. When in the town of Nantungchow, located about 80 miles from Shanghai and known as the "model city," he was arrested and removed from the town. This constitutes a direct challenge to the treaty rights of foreigners to travel in the interior of China. Other foreign companies in Shanghai have reported a recent tightening up of restrictions upon foreigners in the interior but nothing of the seriousness of the affair involving Mr. Anderson.

March 1—Changchun. Manchuria province, British and Foreign Bible Society's station raided by bandits. Chinese agent struck on head with axe and killed. Society's activities severely hampered throughout Manchuria by robbers, according to report North China *Daily News* for March 3.

IMPROVING THE U. S. CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICES

THE American Consular and Diplomatic Services in the Far East and elsewhere are to be improved and unified through the merging of these two branches of the Department of State into a single *Foreign Service of the United States*, according to recent dispatches from Washington. A measure which has the unqualified support of all American interests in China and known as the "Rogers Bill, H. R. 17" is now under consideration in both the Senate and House of Representatives and there is earnest hope that the bill will be enacted into law before the close of the present session of Congress. At the present time the U. S. government maintains in China a Legation in Peking and Consular stations at the following places: Shanghai, Amoy, Antung, Canton, Chang ha, Chefoo, Chungking, Foochow, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Mukden, Nanking, Swatow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtao, and Yunnanfu. In addition to

these there is prospect of the establishment of another consular station at Ichang and possibly at one or two other places where American commercial and missionary-educational interests have been developed. Outside of the personnel in the offices of the U. S. Commercial Attache and Trade Commissioner services in Peking and Shanghai which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, the American government probably has more than 100 persons connected with its consular establishment in China of which number some 56 are known as "commissioned" officers. And in addition to this staff there is the personnel of the American Legation in Peking.

THE Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China at their last annual meeting held in Shanghai on October 16 and 17 passed the following resolution endorsing the "Rogers Bill" which gets its name from Congressman John Jacob Rogers of Massachusets who has been fathering the measure for several years:"

"There has been before Congress for several years a measure known as the "Rogers Bill" which is intended to improve the consular and diplomatic services of the United States through combining the two services into a unified foreign service.

"According to the terms of the Rogers Bill provision is made for increases in salaries, travelling expenses, retirement and for promotions in accordance with the abilities of the individual.

"In view of the fact that the question of improvements in the United States Consular and Diplomatic Services in China have been a frequent source of consideration on the part of this body as well as other American organizations in China, the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China desires to go on record as being in favor of and fully endorsing the Rogers Bill and expresses the hope it may be speedily enacted into law by Congress."

IN connection with the above resolution which was sent to Washington last year urging improvements in the American consular and diplomatic services in China it is interesting to know that the first resolution or memorial to Congress on this subject was adopted by a group of Americans in Canton in 1806 or exactly 117 years ago. A copy of this resolution appears in Mr. Dennett's book, "Amerians in Eastern Asia" and reads as follows:

> "The consul of the United States residing here has not the means of being sufficiently useful to his countrymen with their intercourse with the Chinese government, and of supporting the dignity of the flag of which he has charge; in consequence of which it frequently happens that impositions are placed upon the memorialists that are avoided by the citizens or subjects of other nations whose representatives have the means to oppose with firmness and effect the first attempts which, if successfully repelled, are seldom renewed; but when once a new imposition has been submitted to, it is considered an established custom, and demanded as a right from the nation that has yielded."

THIS old resolution is of special interest now because it indicates the struggle of the foreigners to protect their rights and interests against the encroachments of Chinese governmental officials in the old days of Canton and to this extent is just as timely today as when originally sent to Washington more than a century ago. We might even say that this same element provides the most important argument for improvement of the American diplomatic and consular services in China at the present time. A century ago the Americans and other foreigners, from their insecure foothold at Canton, were fighting against the conservatism of ancient China which desired to have nothing to do with the outside world and its new ways. Today China is taking on new ways but the element of conservatism still plays a large part in the interior of the country and in addition to this there has been developed in recent years among the radical elements of the Chinese an extreme and in many cases unreasonable attitude of opposition to any measure of foreign rights in China, even though those rights are specifically safeguarded by treaties.

IN view of the interest of American citizens in the Far East generally in the present attempt to improve the U. S. consular and diplomatic services in China and elsewhere the *Review* presents herewith a summary of the Rogers Bill which appeared in the *Congressional Digest* of Washington, D. C., for January of this year:

Sec. 1—provides that hereafter the diplomatic and consular service shall be known as the Foreign Service of the United States.

Sec. 2—establishes a new and uniform salary scale ranging from $6,000 downward to $3,000; it creates the title "Foreign Service Officer;" provides for the appointments of inspectors and for confirmation of all appointments by the Senate.

Sec. 3—defines a "Foreign Service Officer" as subject to promotion on merit and to assignment to duty in either branch of the Service.

Sec. 4—establishes the principle of interchangeability.

Sec. 5—establishes requirements for admission into the Service after examination or by transfer from the Department of State, and restricts appointments to American citizens. It abolishes the present classification in favor of the new classification.

Sec. 6—provides that the Secretary of State shall recommend to the President the names of foreign service officers who have demonstrated fitness for promotion to the grade of minister and confirms the principle of promotion on merit throughout the service.

Sec. 7—provides for a reclassification of the present personnel of the diplomatic and consular service under the new system based upon the efficiency record of each officer.

Sec. 8—allows the two consuls general of class 1 now drawing $12,000 a year (at London and Paris) to retain that salary. It abolishes the present corps of consular assistants, recommissioning the members of this corps as foreign service officers unclassified.

Sec. 9—amends Revised Statutes relative to the bonding of foreign service officers so that one bond will cover all their official acts.

Sec. 10—establishes the powers, duties and prerogatives of foreign service inspectors.

Sec. 11—applies existing law relative to official fees to both branches of the foreign service.

Sec. 12—authorizes the granting of allowances to supplement the salaries of diplomatic representatives for the purpose of meeting the expenses of official representation.

Sec. 13—provides for the assignment of foreign service officers to the Department of State and for the payment of subsistence expenses not exceeding an average of $8 per day in the case of officers traveling on special duty

Sec. 14—authorizes the President to designate and assign any foreign service officer as counselor of embassy.

Sec. 15—authorizes the appointment of foreign service officers to act as commissioner, charge d'affaires, Minister resident, or diplomatic agent without loss of grade, class or salary, and provides for compensation of charges d'affaires ad interim and vice consuls in charge at one-half of the compensation of the principal officer.

Sec. 16—applies to the foreign service the civil service retirement act of May 22, 1920, with certain modifications, to wit:

The age of retirement is 65 years, but the President may continue an officer on active duty until the age of 70; the rate of contribution is 5 per centum of the basic salary; the rates of annuity are as follows: Class A, maximum

$5,400, minimum $1,500; Class B, maximum $4,860, minimum $1,350; Class C, maximum $4,320, minimum $1,200; Class D, maximum $3,780, minimum $1,050; Class E, maximum $3,240, minimum $900; Class F, maximum $2,700, minimum $750.

Sec. 17—provides for the recall of retired officers to active duty in the event of public emergency.

Sec. 18—repeals conflicting laws.

Sec. 19—renders appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service available for the foreign service.

Sec. 20—provides that this act shall take effect on July 1, 1924.

THE best explanation of what the proposed law may be expected to accomplish in the unification and strengthening of the American diplomatic and consular service that has come to our attention is covered in the testimony of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, a summary of which follows;

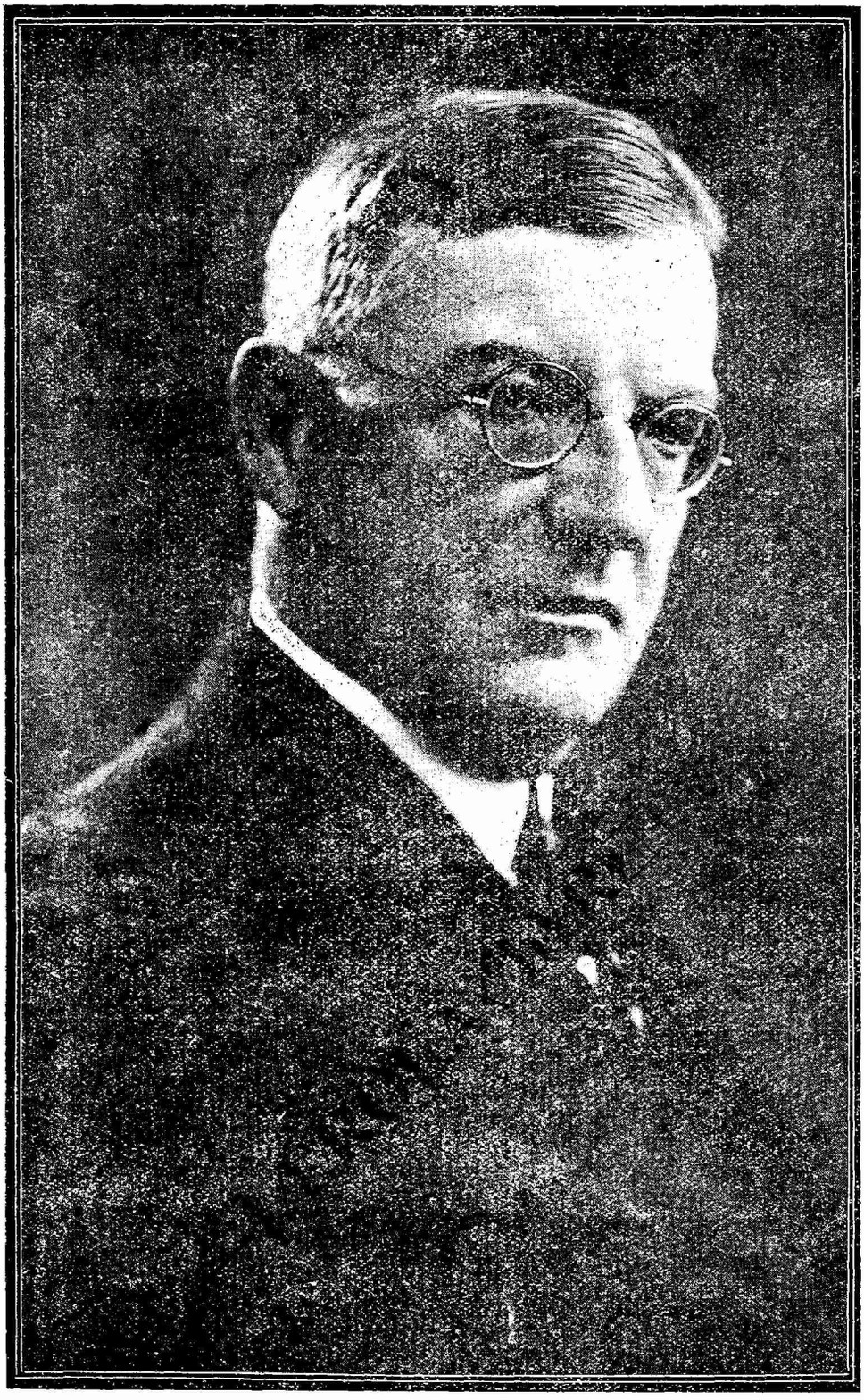
"The United States should have a foreign service equal to that of any other nation Our national security demands such a safeguard and our expanding interests require such an instrument of protection. Since the war all the principal countries have reorganized their foreign services to meet the requirements of post war conditions and yet the position of none of these in international affairs has altered so appreciably as that of the United States. We cannot look forward to any diminution in the number of complicated questions with which we shall be called upon to deal but on the contrary must anticipate a steady increase in the problems which will arise, in the work which these will entail, and in demand for men of talent and trained ability on whom we can depend. The need of adequate equipment in the realm of foreign affairs is pressing and imperative. Our present foreign service may be said to have reached the limit of its possible development under the present system of organization. This would be less obviously true were it not for several glaring defects of fundamental importance which limit the field of opportunity for the men and narrow the field of selection for the government. Let us examine briefly the outstanding anomalies in the existing regime. The range of salaries in the diplomatic service below the grade of minister is from G. $2,500 to $4,000. This means that G. $4,000 is the maximum which can be paid to a diplomatic secretary after many years of service and experience and when he has achieved the distinguished and responsible position of counselor of embassy. Such inadequate compensation renders it impracticable to appoint young men who have no private means and who are not able and willing largely to pay their own way. Manifestly, this is not only undemocratic, and therefore un-American, but the results of such a system are far from satisfactory. The services of our most promising young men should be available to the government and the career should be accessible to the men on the basis of ability alone. The consular service, on the other hand, while better compensated, offers no hope of advancement beyond the grade of consul general, which in many cases is an insufficient inducement to attract the best men to the career and to hold them once they have developed within the service.

"THE conditions just described are further aggravated by the fact that as both the diplomatic and consular service have operated on a civil service basis for a number of years, many positions in the higher grades are now occupied by men of advanced age who can not be removed to make way for younger and more efficient officers. There is no provision for their retirement and yet as their numbers increase from year to year these superannuated officers clog the service, cutting off promotion for all below them. The diplomatic and the consular services are in fact two branches of the same service. While many of the duties of diplomatic secretaries differ widely from those of consular officers there is a vast domain of activity in which their functions are essentially the same, as for example, the protection of American interests; the study of foreign conditions; the gathering of information; and the reporting of important events on which the State Department may base its policies and its course of action. It not infrequently happens that an officer in either branch of the service will show marked aptitude and ability for the other. The present adjustment is not sufficiently flexible. Even the interchange of personnel by transfer is quite impossible owing to the discrepancy in compensation as shown by the fact that a consul general of class 1 draws a salary of $12,000 while a counselor of embassy, which is the corresponding grade in the diplomatic service, gets only $4,000. Manifestly, such inflexibility is a great obstacle to practical administration.

"THE bill, 'H. R. 17,' for the reorganization and improvement of the foreign service takes cognizance of all these defects and prescribes a suitable remedy. It establishes a new and uniform salary scale ranging from G. $9,000 in class 1 to G. $3,000 in class 9 and applies it to both branches of the service. This has the effect of increasing the compensation of diplomatic secretaries to a point that will render them no longer dependent upon their private fortunes. The officers in the two branches of the service will have equal rank and equal pay, thus making it feasible to provide for interchangeability of personnel. Section 3 establishes the principle of interchangeability. Were the bill enacted into law any aspiring candidate for the foreign service might present himself for examination and be assured that his qualifications would be judged on the basis of merit alone; should he receive an appointment to either branch of the service both branches would be open to him on the basis of his demonstrated ability, efficiency and special aptitude. This would have the effect of removing the present limitations on the opportunities offered in the consular service. Immediately the field of selection on the part of the government would be broadened to include every young man who is interested in such a career and the possibilities of recruiting a strong and representative personnel under such an adjustment are obvious.

"THE bill likewise provides a retirement system designed to relieve the service of its burden of superannuated officials and to offer assurances to efficient men in the service that if they stick by their posts of duty the government will not permit them to face old age and disability without a penny. The retirement provision is based upon the civil service retirement and disability act of May 22, 1920, from which it necessarily differs by adaptation in a few particulars. The rate of contribu-

The New Judge of the U. S. Court for China



Hon. Milton D. Purdy

HON. MILTON D. PURDY was born in Ohio in 1866 and was reared in Illinois, the family settling in Minnesota in 1886. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Minnesota in 1891 and graduated in law in 1892. He was assistant city attorney of Minneapolis for four years, assistant county attorney of Hennepin County for two years and was appointed assistant United States attorney for Minnesota in 1891, which office he occupied for ten years.

In 1901 he was appointed United States district attorney of Minnesota. While occuping this office, he began the litigation against the Northern Securities Company and many other notable cases brought under the Sherman Act by Attorney General Philander C. Knox. During part of this time Judge Purdy was made acting Attorney General and one of the special assistants he employed was Charles Evans Hughes, now Secretary of State.

In 1902 he was in private practice in Minneapolis and was appointed assistant Attorney General in April 1903 by President Theodore Roosevelt. In July 1905, on the recommendation of Attorney General Moody, Judge Purdy was made special assistant Attorney General of the United States and served in that capacity until July 1908, when he was given a recess appointment as United States district judge of Minnesota. He resigned this position in May 1909, and practised law in Minneapolis until 1922, when he accepted an appointment to investigate alien property matters in the Philippines. During this period he visited Shanghai and Canton with his wife and daughter. Mrs. and Miss Purdy remained in China after the Judge returned to the United States and visited Peking and other places of interest. Mrs. Purdy is also a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

Judge Purdy is regarded as an authority in international law and has travelled considerably in foreign countries. He is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the s. s. *Garfield* of the Dollar-Round-The-World-Service about April 8.

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tion is 5 per centum of the basic salary instead of 2½ per centum, the age of retirement is 65 years, though the President may continue an efficient officer on active duty for an additional period of 5 years in the public interest; the rate of annuities is based on the same classification as to length of service and the same percentage of basic salary as that prescribed in the existing law, but the arbitrary maximum and minimum limitations on annuities are removed. The report of the actuaries on the retirement provision is very favorable, showing that the annual cost to the government would not exceed the annual cost to the men, that the system would be self-sustaining, requiring no appropriation for the first 20 years or more. Eventually the cost to the government will be only 28 per centum while the service itself will defray 72 per centum of the expenses. There is only one other feature to the bill, which is that of representation allowances designed to lift a part of the burden of expense from ambassadors and ministers and place it on the government where it rightfully belongs. The bill, as drawn, is both corrective and constructive; it

How China's Friends Can Help Her

BY SAO-KE ALFRED SZE

Chinese Minister to the United States

FIVE years and a quarter have gone by since the Armistice in 1916 ended the fighting in the great War. The world has, however, not yet returned to normalcy. It took four and a quarter years to fight it out on the field of battle. It has taken a longer period, in spite of all the wisdom and statesmanship of Europe and America, to settle some of the questions resulting from the war. I do not feel so gloomy about the future as some people, for many imagine that since the armistice no substantial progress has been made toward a restoration to normal conditions. One of the principal questions that has stood in the way is undoubtedly the question of payment from Germany to the allied Powers and to a lesser degree also the inter-allied debt. It is therefore all the more regrettable that while the world needs leadership in all progressive endeavors America has lost two of her greatest leaders. Last August President Harding died. The world mourned because it lost a great champion of peace and a great champion for justice and fair-play among nations. China felt the loss especially because he had always been a steadfast friend of the Chinese people. To perpetuate his memory the people of China built in the Imperial precincts of Peking a white marble monument, a miniature of the Washington Monument, as a permanent testimonial of their gratitude for his friendship and sympathy and for his great achievement in the cause of world peace by calling the Washington Conference.

At the beginning of this month the world shared with you again the loss of another great leader, the great war President, Woodrow Wilson. History will long recognize him as a great leader and a statesman of high ideals.

China like the rest of the world is at present still in a condition politically abnormal. Through the lack of cooperation and unity of sentiment the country has not yet become united as a political entity although commercially, socially, religiously, educationally and in every other respect there is no cleavage between the North and South or the East and the West.

Students of Chinese history say that the lunar year. such as the one that ended on February 4, last, which is the last year of a cycle, generally means a bad year politically, and that the first year of a cycle, especially one with the spring festival falling on the first day of the first moon, which is the case this year, and which, as an old Chinese saying goes, does not happen once in a hundred years, always signifies the coming of a prosperous year. I hope such prognostications are correct and history repeats itself. I have reliable reports that the suggestion of a round table conference of party leaders to discuss and settle all outstanding questions and differences is fast gaining ground, and before long a conference is sure to take place that will wipe out all political differences between Peking and certain provinces, and China will then be happy in the enjoyment of a politically united country.

What China needs most from her friends is constructive advice, practical suggestions, expert opinions,—all such she seeks and welcomes,—but she resents harsh criticism, unfair comments or baseless reports. If a person should lose the way that leads to his objective, certainly it does no good to scold him or call him names. The only way you can help him is to point out to him what road he should take. As I said a little while ago, strong influences are working at the present time to bring about political unity. All friends of China will help in this work if they do not encourage either directly or indirectly any of the parties to prolong the political struggle either by giving asylum to those who may hatch plots or organise expeditions against the recognized authorities or by lending them money or selling them arms and ammunitions. The London *Times* toward the end of last December published a dispatch from its Peking correspondent calling attention to the perilous situation in China resulting from continued and illegal importation of arms in contravention of the arms embargo agreement and urging the necessity of strict observance by the Powers of their mutual pledge to prevent and prohibit the illegal export of arms and ammunitions to China. According to this correspondent the importation of this enormous quantity of arms and ammunition from abroad into China helps forces that are working against political unity in China and makes the suppression of brigandage all the more difficult. Brigands have been found well armed with foreign weapons.

China is also fighting hard against opium. It is regrettable that on account of the political unrest there has been in some districts looseness in the enforcement of the law against opium. Patriotic Chinese are indignant that a small minority of their countrymen should disregard the laws causing a temporary relapse in the work of opium eradication, but they are positive that they will be able to put a stop to all violations as the majority of the people have strong sentiments against opium.

Foreign nations can help China by preventing smuggling and also by punishing their own nationals severely when they are found to be guilty of illegally importing opium into China or clandestinely selling opium in China.

Friends, do not be impatient! China will solve her own problems without the least doubt. She will attain her objective quicker if the Powers will help her and do not put obstacles in her way. I am sure they will help, because it is as much to their true interest as to the interest of China that the present political disarray should terminate.

The foregoing was delivered as an address before the annual meeting of the China Society of America on February 12 in New York City.

(*Continued from page 113*)

is adequate but not excessive, and if enacted would give us the kind of a foreign service for which it is designed."

FROM the standpoint of American residents in the Far East there will naturally be general agreement with the arguments of Secretary Hughes as expressed in the foregoing. Scarcely a month goes by but what we note the resignations of men from our consular and diplomatic service to engage in business or professional pursuits. The resignation of Mr. Allman, the American vice-consul and Mixed court assessor at Shanghai, to engage in the private practice of law is the latest case to hand. Mr. Allman in his letter of resignation to Secretary Hughes stated his reason for the action as being his inability to carry on because of the low salary and lack of future prospects. This is a most serious matter for it means that men who have been trained at great expense of money and time for conducting the business of the United States, are forced to leave the service just when they have arrived at the greatest point of usefulness from the standpoint of age and experience. But of greater importance even than this is the matter of maintaining the foreign service of the U. S. government at the highest point of efficiency in view of the vast interests of America in this part of the world. Events are taking place in the Orient which are of vital importance to the American people—yes, we might even say effecting the very future of America as a nation. It is imperative that the United States be kept informed regarding the motives underlying the developments, evolutions and changes now taking place in this part of the world and that only can be done through a foreign service kept at the highest point of efficiency from the standpoint of both personnel and unified organization.

Associated American Chambers Complimented on Report

D. J. Lewis, secretary of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China, has just received a letter from C. D., Snow, manager of the foreign trade department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., complimenting the American chambers on their last annual report, copies of which were sent to members of Congress, heads of departments and bureaus of the U. S. government. Mr. Snow in his letter said:

"This is a very clear cut report, well written and well printed. If the American chambers of commerce in each country would get out as analytical a statement of the chief matters of interest to their organizations, it would be a contribution to the development of the foreign trade work and the foreign policy of the United States."

Salient Facts Regarding China's Trade

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

(*Commercial Attache, American Legation, Peking, China*)

1. China is larger in area than the United States, Mexico, and Central America combined.

2. China has four times the population of the United States, eight times the population of all of South America, almost the equal of the population of all of Europe, and one-quarter of the population of the world.

3. The Yangtze Valley has a population of 180,000,000.

4. The Yangtze Delta, with an area about equal to the State of Illinois, has a population of 40,000,000 or 800 to the square mile.

5. Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yangtze Valley, has a population of 1,500,000 and will probably become the most populous city of the world, as the Yangtze Valley has but one outlet, which is through Shanghai.

6. About six-sevenths of China's population is concentrated in about one-third of its territory, due to lack of railways.

7. Railways will open up nearly 2,000,000 square miles now unsettled and undeveloped. China is not overpopulated. Economic transportation will assist in a better distribution of the population.

8. China has less than 7,000 miles of railways compared to the United States' 265,000 miles. Railways are China's most pressing need. They will assist to unify the country and to eradicate brigandage and famines.

9. There are only 10,000 motor cars in China, compared with 10,000,000 in the United States, but good roads are now recognized by the Chinese people as a necessity.

10. China has less than 75,000 telephones, compared with our 25,000,000. The same per capita number of telephones would mean 100,000,000 for China. Telegraphs are under government operation.

11. West China has a population of 100,000,000 without one mile of railway or even a Ford car. These people are cut off from economic communication with the rest of the world. Railways will throw this population open to the markets of the world.

12. The Chinese now want railways and good roads, and are now at the inception of modern industrialism.

13. The factory chimney is now vying with the pagoda for a place in China's sun.

14. $100,000,000 have been spent in Shanghai during the past two years in modern building and factory construction.

15. Modern reinforced concrete structures are springing up by the score throughout the industrial centers of China, which are now being equipped with the latest machinery in cotton mills, flour mills, etc.

16. China has today under operation 2,000,000 spindles and 5,000 looms. Additional completed orders will give her a total of 3,000,000 spindles and 7,500 looms.

17. The United States has 37,000,000 spindles and 750,000 looms, and England has 56,000,000 spindles and 840,000 looms. Thus China has a tremendous margin upon which to work before reaching the position of the United States in the cotton manufacturing industry. Each spindle represents a capital outlay of $50.

18. China produces from 3 to 5 millions of bales of cotton, has a plentiful supply of good cheap labor and one of the greatest markets in the world for cotton goods, importing annually about $200,000,000 in cotton goods and cotton yarns. Hence, China possesses the essentials to the success of the cotton manufacturing industry in a large way.

19. As industry develops in China, the demand for labor increases, wages rise, and the purchasing power of the people increases, hence the more China manufactures, the more the people consume and the faster the economic inequality between China and the Uuited States will disappear.

20. In coal and iron resources China, next after the United States, possesses the richest resources of any country on the Pacific. China is now mining but 30,000,000 tons of coal a year, compared with about 500,000,000 tons mined in the United States. Coal abounds in every province in China.

21. China's foreign trade is equivalent to about $2.50 per capita. When China has the same per capita foreign trade as Australia in its aggregate it will amount to about $60,000,000,000 instead of its present $1,000,000,000.

In spite of political disturbances, China's foreign trade has advanced steadily every year during the past 20 years, each succeeding year's returns being in advance of its predecessor.

23. Commercially China is financially solvent and sound, as the country has never departed from a specie basis and has not, during the period of the war, or since, suffered from an inflated currency.

24. Although, temporarily, the Peking government is seriously financially embarrassed, due to political disturbances, yet China's outstanding obligations are no greater than the funded debt of the city of New York. Its per capita foreign debt is about $2.50, which, compared with that of other nations, is very low, especially so in the light of China's wonderful resources in man-power and materials.

25. China has a uniform 5% import tariff, as fixed by treaty, which will eventually be increased to 12%, but there are no discriminating tariffs, hence it is a free field for American enterprise.

26. Americans and American business in China are under the protection and jurisdiction of American laws and courts, which is distinctly helpful to the investment of American capital in that field.

27. American trade with China has increased fourfold during the past 20 years, and now is equivalent to about $200,000,000 in imports and exports.

28. The American population in China has increased from about 3,000 in 1903 to about 12,000 at present.

29. The number of American firms in China has increased from about 30 in 1903 to over 300 at present.

30. At Shanghai we have an American community of nearly 4,000 and at Peking of about 1,200. There schools extend from the kindergarten through high school grades and provide also courses in the Chinese language.

31. The American children trained in American schools in China will prove a valuable asset to the personnel of American firms and other American organizations in China.

32. American Chambers of Commerce are organized in the leading commercial centers of China. Last November there was organized the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China, with headquarters at Shanghai. The Shanghai American Chamber has quarters and a paid secretary.

33. American capital and American mechanics are about to install in Shanghai, in connection with an agreement with the Chinese government, the most powerful wireless plant in the world. As there is only one cable connecting China and the United States, and this is often out of repair, we are sadly in need of better communication facilities both for commercial and news services.

34. American shipping facilities with China are better now than at any time since the predominant position of the American clipper ships in China trade. Ships are the water extensions of railways. Unless we maintain a strong mercantile marine under the American flag in the Pacific, our contact with China will decline in importance rather than increase.

35. The largest and most modern mint in the world is being installed at Shanghai for the Chinese Government, with American machinery and under American direction.

36. The China Trade Act recently enacted by Congress will help to encourage American activity in China, although it should be amended so as to exempt all American stockholders from tax imposition on profits derived from business in China.

37. Americans are spending $10,000,000 a year in missionary, educational, medical, and evangelical work in China. 2,500 Chinese are in attendance in American colleges, 400 of whom are supported by returned Boxer Indenmity funds. The Rockefeller Foundation spent $7,000,000 installing at Peking the most modern and best equipped medical school and hospital in the world, to assist in giving the Chinese modern medicine, surgery, and sanitation. A few years ago America contributed $7,500,000 to famine-relief in China. The Washington Conference secured a general international agreement to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial integrity of China. We have thereby created a good will which is a helpful asset in our trade.

38. The real justification for the continued presence of several thousands of Chinese students in the United States is not in the academic training they may receive here, as facilities are now accorded in China for this work, but rather in the supplementary training with American industrial plants, engineering organizations, business offices, etc., as well as contact with American civic organizations and the constructive phases of American life generally.

Hence facilities should be accorded which will give them these practical contacts. Chinese students trained in this manner will prove an asset to the New China, hence a distinct credit to the United States.

39. The great essential now to the further development of American trade and commerce in China is the investment of American capital in railway industrial enterprises in that country. In no other country is it so true as in China that trade follows the loan or investment. There should be full cooperation between our financial and manufacturing interests to insure the future of our position in China.

40. The international consortium of banking interests was organized in October 1920, through the initiation of the Department of State, primarily to replace international competition by international cooperation in foreign loans to China, for transportation and other development projects involving the disposition of Chinese securities in foreign markets. Through cooperative international effort, China can be made to contribute in a very large way to the rehabilitation of the world, in the markets which will be opened through the improvement of the economic conditions of the Chinese people.

41. American goods are best marketed in China through American organizations in the field, staffed with an American personnel. Our manufacturers and merchants should send their big men to China rather than the men whom they can most easily spare. In China business is done over the teacup rather than over the telephone, hence personal contact is important.

42. Although three-fifths of the people of China speak Mandarin, or the official language, and the written language is the same throughout the country, yet the most effective manner of presenting new ideas to the Chinese people is through the motion-picture film which serves as a universal language. The U. S. Department of Commerce is perfecting arrangements for the distribution and display of American industrial and educational films in China.

43. Chinese attach much importance to trademarks or "chops" and quality is a greater factor among them than is ordinarily supposed. It is necessary to safeguard trademarks against imitations by provisional registration through our American Consulate General at Shanghai or other China ports.

44. It is well to remember that China has no old machinery or old ideas, in a modern sense, to scrap, hence can take the latest in everything from the West. It is therefore important that we establish now our trademarks, our machinery, our standards and our methods while the foundations of the New China are being laid, for the Chinese will use in the future what they become accustomed to during these important years of transition.

45. The China of twenty years ago was self-sufficient, whereas the China of today is receptive to Western science and Western methods. The Chinese business man is now developing a national consciousness as evidenced by the national conferences of bankers and of chambers of commerce. Successful corporate enterprise under Chinese capital and management is now effectively in operation.

46. The Chinese people have a remarkably rich civilization antedating that of any other nation extant. They invented paper, printing, ink, porcelain, gunpowder, the mariner's compass, etc., gave tea, silk, and many other products to the world, produced great scholars, artists, statesmen, and artisans, and developed an architecture and an art of their own. Every member of their society possesses a certain measure of culture, the result of their rich civilization.

47. The Chinese has much in common with the American. He is democratic, has high educational ideals, a splendid sense of justice, is reasonable, good natured, possesses a good sense of humor and a deep sense of gratitude. He is much more patient than the American and shows remarkable perseverance and endurance, possesses good mechanical instinct, and makes an excellent laborer in a modern industrial sense.

48. America is physically closer to China than most Americans realize. The shores of Asia can be seen from the United States in Alaska. Engineers state that it is possible to tunnel Bering Straits and connect Chicago with Peking by rail: the shortest distance between these two points follows the great circle over Bering Straits. *Reprinted from the Journal of the Association of Chinese-American Engineers.*

The Trade Between China and America--the Future, Present and the Past

BY SHU-LUN PAN

Editor's Note:—This is the second and last installment of Mr. Pan's extremely interesting and informative discussion of the China-American trade situation considered from the standpoint of a Chinese. Mr. Pan is a graduate of St. John's University of Shanghai and of Harvard University.

THE Chinese market possesses vast potentialities for American industries. The wide use in America of water and electric power and the application of labor saving machinery and scientific management to the manufacture of articles of all kinds has greatly increased and is stir constantly increasing the output of American farms, millsr factories and foundries. To dispose of these productsl America has turned her attention more to Europe and South America than to the Far East. It is true that before the wa Europe usually took more than sixty per cent of the total exports of the United States. During and immediately after the war, there was an almost unlimited market for American output. It seemed, therefore, unnecessary for America to seek other outlets for her goods. But now the whole situation has become, or will soon become, quite different. Nearly all of the European nations are greatly indebted to the United States—indebted to a much greater extent than the United States was indebted to them before the war. According to the plain theory of international trade, they will have sooner or later to send more goods to the United States than they can buy from it in order that the debits and credits of their international payments, whether on their capital account or on their interest account, may be balanced. Before the war the United States-European trade had shown a balance consistently "favorable" to the former country, because she was then a debtor of Europe. Just the reverse is now the case. European nations have changed their position from creditors to debtors, and the trade balance must sooner or later be "favorable" to them. In the future, therefore, the United States can not expect as good a market in Europe as she had before or during the war, and she must seek some outlet, other than Europe, for her increasing output.

South American Markets Compared with Chinese Markets

Let us now turn our attention to South America. It is an opinion among American exporters that, not including Europe, the leading market for United States manufactures is South America, Eastern Asia being the next. Prior to the war, the continent territorially contiguous to the United States was naturally highest in favor among American manufacturers and merchants. Asia was to a very considerable extent divided up among the European nations and the United States, with the exception of Japan and China, where political conditions and the form of government were not conducive to any considerable trade expansion. Now, however, with China a republic and her "Open Door" re-affirmed by the Washington Conference, conditions have become most favorable for foreign commerce and investment. In order to show that China is now or will be in the near future a much better market for American goods let us take a comprehensive view of the possibilities of China as compared with those of South America.

The republics of South America consist of an area of 7,623,000 square miles [1] with a population of 62,280,000, which is equal to an average of 8.25 per square mile. This population comprises about 3.4 per cent of the total population of the world. The imports of South America in 1914 amounted to $671,000,000 or $11.92 per capita, [2] while exports amounted to $882,000,000 or $15.7 per capita. [3] In 1923 [4] imports increased to $1,274,000,000 [5] and exports to $1,410,000,000, or $20.45 and $24.24 per capita respectively. Comparing with these figures those of the principal market in the East, that is China, we find her area to be 4,279,000 square miles, or nearly five-ninths of that of South America, while her population is more than seven times as great and and comprises nearly one-quarter of the population of the

(1) Compiled from the World Almanac, 1924.
(2) Figures compiled and percentages computed from statistical data given in the World Almanac, 1914.
(3) Fiscal year ending June 30.
(4) Fiscal year ending June 30.
(5) Figures quoted from U. S. Bur. of For. and Dom. Com., The For. Com. and Navigation, 1924.

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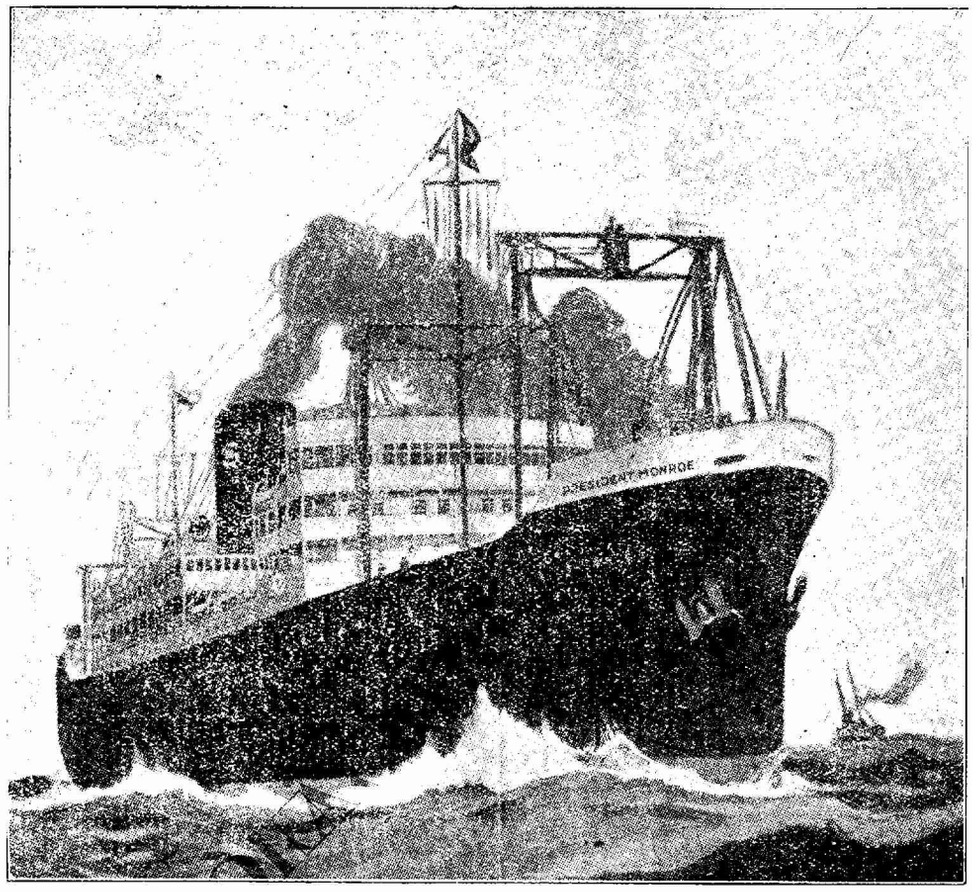

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world. Her total imports were $381,391,000 in 1914, and her exports, $238,672,000 or $.95 and $.60 per capita respectively. In 1922 her total imports increased to a value of $784,392,000, and her exports to $544,560,000 or $1.96 and $1.37 per capita respectively. In the case of South America the increase in the per capita figures during the past few decades was, for imports, from $11.92 to $20.45, an increase of 71 per cent and, for exports, from $15.70 to $24.24, an increase of 54 per cent. But in the case of China the increase in per capita imports during the same period was from $.95 to $1.96, an increase of 106 per cent; and in per capita exports it was from $.60 to $1.37, an increase of 128 per cent. The rapidity with which China's import trade increases is, relatively speaking, one and a half times greater than that of South America, and that of her export trade nearly two and a half times greater. These figures clearly indicate that the foreign trade of South America has been gradually reaching a point of saturation while that of China is just in the first stage of its upward swing.

Again, let us make the point more clear by comparing the trade between these countries and the United States. During 1914 United States exports to South American countries were valued at $116,329,000 or 17.3 per cent of their total imports, and imports therefrom, $221,770,000 or 25.2 per cent of their total exports. During the fiscal year 1922-23 the corresponding figures were $259,000,000 or 20.4 per cent for exports; and $470,000,000 or 33.4 per cent for imports. Her exports to China in 1914 were $24,699,000 in value, or 6.4 per cent of China's total exports. During 1922, the corresponding figures were $140,274,000 or 18 per cent for exports, and $80,881,000 or 16.5 per cent for imports. It is evident here also that the growth of American trade with China has been more rapid than the growth of her trade with South America, and also that while both American exports and imports to and from South America exceeded those to and from China in absolute values, yet the percentage of the total trade with South America was much greater than that with China—another sign of saturation in the trade of the United States with South America, and of a fresh start in her trade with China.

China Best Market in Future for American Goods.

From this concrete analysis of trade statistics we arrive at the conclusion that if, from now on the United States is anxious to find a market for her surplus goods she will no longer find it in Europe nor in her former favorite, South America, but in the Orient, and especially in China, which is by far the greatest market in the Orient. The United States not only wants a market where the needs are commensurate with her present capacity to produce and manufacture, but she requires a demand that will increase with her increasing output. China is just the market for the products of American industry.

China's Dependence on the U. S. for the Development of Industry

Let us now consider the question of China's dependence on the development of her American trade as an index of her industrial development and commercial success. This also needs some explanation. In the first place China's American trade has for the past hundred years been very necessary to her in the sense that she has depended to no small extent upon the favorable balance of this trade to pay off the unfavorable balances in her British and Japanese trade. It is a well known fact that just about a century ago China's need of foreign goods was much smaller than the need of foreigners for the goods of China. So the excess of her exports of silks and teas over her imports invariably left a balance in her favor which was paid with the importation of silver and gold. Though it is denied by Adam Smith and his followers that importation of specie will always be good for a country, it is, nevertheless, a fact that China was comparatively rich and prosperous during that time. But since 1820, when the opium traffic began to play an important role in the import trade of China, her balance of trade has finally turned against her. At first the unfavorable balance was due solely to the large and expensive importation of opium. But afterward it was due largely to the lack of development of her industry and the need of improvement in her agriculture. She needs foreign goods both for productive purposes and for consumption much more than foreign nations need her domestic goods. As a result, the annual balance of her foreign trade has, for nearly a hundred years, been invariably against her. The increase of this unfavorable balance has kept a very close pace with the expansion of her foreign trade until it has recently become surprisingly big in proportion to her total trade. During the first fourteen years of the present century, before the outbreak of the war, the annual unfavorable balance amounted to $91,167,000 and during the nine years, 1914-1922, it increased to an average of $126,208,700. The inevitable result of this one-sided balance has been a long and heavy drain on China's resources, the rapid accumulation of foreign debts and a gradual impoverishment of her people. But fortunately in this unhappy state of things China has had a consistently stable balance in her favor in her trade with the United States, since direct trade was established between them in 1784. Except for the years 1902, 1905, 1921 and 1922, according to the official trade statistics of the United States, the balance averaged about $15,000,000 throughout the last four decades of the nineteenth century. During the first fourteen years of the present century, the average balance in China's favor dropped to $7,200,000. But in the following period of nine years, 1914-1922, it again increased to $42,000,000. These favorable balances greatly helped China in counterbalancing her other unfavorable balances and thus mitigated the severity of foreign exploitation, from which she has long suffered. A balance in favor of China is, however, not a discouraging factor for the United States. There was an enormous balance in favor of the latter in her trade with all the countries of Europe and her balance will on the whole be more in her favor if she buys more and more from China. Her trade with China consists largely of raw materials or semi-finished products which feed her innumerable factories and mills, and double or treble their original values when they are re-sold in Europe in their finished state.

America Will Be the Chief Buyer of China's Mineral and Agricultural Products

Secondly, it is chiefly to the huge American market with its unlimited purchasing power that China will look in the near future for the disposal of her immense mineral and agricultural output which her rapidly developing industry is going to produce. China has a pasture land in Mongolia, Tibet, Eastern Turkestan and some inner provinces of an area of several million acres, on which she will be able to raise tens of millions of sheep, goats, cows, horses, hogs, etc. From these animals there will be an immense output of hides, and skins, furs, bristles and wool, for which there is a great demand in the United States for the manufacture of leather, clothing and other articles. China has the greatest coal field in the eastern hemisphere, a field which, according to the estimate of a German expert, will give the whole world an adequate coal supply for a thousand years if coal consumption is calculated at the present rate. She has an oil deposit which contains fifty-seven billion pounds of mineral oil. She has more than twelve million acres of farm land in Manchuria which under proper methods of cultivation will yield more than one hundred million bushels of soya and other beans, the oil of which has recently played a very important part in many American soap factories, paint works, chemical works, candle shops, etc. China has also an unlimited supply of cheap labor, which will produce a very great quantity of raw silk with the newly improved method of seri-culture of high grade teas, of handmade laces, hair nets, etc., all of which the United States is anxious to buy. In a word, China must in turn look to the United States for the disposal of the increasing products of her rapidly developing industry and agriculture, simply because the United States is now the richest and one of the most populous nations in the whole world.

China Wants Just What the U. S. Is Well Able to Offer

In short, China wants just what the United States is well able to offer; viz. all sorts of machinery, iron and steel manufactures, and electrical appliances, chemicals drugs, etc. They are normally the products of large scale production and highly developed industry, and no one nation on the globe can excel the United States in this respect, On the other hand, the United States wants just what China is well able to offer; viz. raw silks, hides and skins, furs, vegetable oils, wool and other products of manual work, such as carpets, hair nets, laces, etc. They are mostly the products of simpler forms of industry. As these simpler forms of industry are springing up at a remarkably rapid pace, with a huge supply of cheap labor at her disposal, China will be able to supply the growing demand of the United States for such material and products to whatever extent the United States cares to go. The steady advance of industrial China, therefore, is a good thing for America. It will be some time before China attains the height of the complex industrial activity which prevails in the United States, but in the meantime the more China develops her simpler forms of industrial activities, the greater will be her demand for American goods.

Interdependence of Commercial Interests

In addition to these factors of purity of motive, identity of interests, and interdependence, there is also the strong and sincere friendship which has existed ever since the beginning of trade between the United States and China. This is of course a valuable asset to both parties, an asset which money cannot buy as well as a strong guarantee for successful trade.

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It may, then, be asked: what are the best ways to promote trade relations between the two countries? How can the American merchant or manufacturer increase his sales in China? In answer to this question the writer will try to present two solutions. If the United States wants to sell China more goods, the purchasing power of the Chinese people should be raised, on the one hand, and, on the other, the United States should buy more from China.

(1) Raising the Purchasing Power of the Chinese People

The income of the vast majority of Chinese laborers has been notoriously low, and although wages have risen many times during the last several decades, they are still much lower than those earned by most laborers of other nations. With twenty to fifty cents a day, and sometimes perhaps still less in the case of woman and child labor, how can the people of China afford to feed on meats, wear woolens, attend movies, and live in concrete buildings? It is only by increasing their income that they can extend their purchases from a few things of bare necessity to articles of luxury and comfort. The increase of their wages in the last few decades has already enabled them to use modern kerosene, instead of the dusky light of vegetable oils in their lamps, to smoke cigarettes instead of the family "water pipe", and to wear fine cottons instead of the coarse nankens. If their wages should be raised still more they would be able to clothe themselves and their wives and children with foreign fabrics, wear leather shoes, and use electrical appliances in their households.

But how are the wages of the Chinese workingmen to be raised, thereby increasing their purchasing power? The answer is that the natural resources of China must be developed and adequate transportation facilities must be provided. This brings us to the problem of financing the economic development of China, to which we shall come later, in Chapter VII. Here let it suffice to say that the innumerable possibilities of China, if well developed, will enrich not only the Chinese themselves but also those making investments in that country and trading with her people.

The United States has now a huge amount of capital which she is ready to invest whenever a good chance presents itself. Formerly, during the latter half of the last century, American capital was totally absorbed by her internal development, but after her own resources had been well developed she turned her capital to South America. However, now that South America has nearly attained the point of saturation, at least as compared with undeveloped China, China has become the best field for American investment in the future.

Moreover, if American capital is invested in China, it will not only yield a handsome profit to American investors in the form of dividends and interest, but will also hasten the time of business prosperity both in America and China. "Trade follows capital." What China needs is not *capital funds* in the form of specie, but *capital goods* in the form of machinery, materials, etc. She buys these articles in growing amounts and quantities from the United States, and these articles will in turn increase her purchasing power to buy more by helping her to develop the various resources and increase her wealth.

On the other hand, international trade cannot be a one-sided process. If America wants to sell China more, she must buy more from China, in order that a favorable rate of exchange may be maintained and a brisk trade stimulated. But how will America be induced to buy more from China? First, China should produce more that America wants to buy, and secondly, these products should be improved in quality and cheapened in price so that they will satisfy the American buyers, and encourage further orders. This also depends upon the development of her mineral and agricultural resources along modern lines of production, and such development is in turn dependent upon American investment.

This purpose is just what the New International Banking Consortium has vainly attempted to accomplish. Why the Consortium has so far failed to attain its brilliant aim is a question too long to be discussed here. Suffice it to say that the Chinese do not like trade relations mixed with politics, and consequently object to the kind of financing which is to be under the political control of the various foreign governments. The history of the trade of China clearly indicates that the reason why her foreign trade has not developed as it should have in the past is due to her unwillingness to deal with foreign merchants who come with the backing of political force. A review of the history of the trade relations between the United States and China will reveal the same result. If past experience is the guide for future action, it may be worth while to present the experiences during the last one hundred and fifty years' commercial intercourse, so that both the United States and China may understand each other more intelligently and see more clearly how their trade should be developed in the future.

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	AN INCREASE OF 92%	
3,133,888.00	NEW BUSINESS WRITTEN (including outstanding policies not paid for)	4,696,816.00
	AN INCREASE OF 50%	
2,634,416.00	NET new business written and PAID FOR	4,098,956.00
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Who's Who in China

Dr. Ma Chun-wu
馬和孚君武
(Ma Ho)

Dr. Ma Chun-wu was born at Kueiling, Kuangsi province, in 1891. After receiving his Chinese education, he went to Japan and studied in the Kyoto Imperial University from which he graduated in 1906. From Japan Dr. Ma went to Germany and entered "Die Kaiserlische Technische Hochschule zu Berlin." From this University he obtained in 1910 the degree of "Diplom Ingenieur" and in 1915 that of "Doktor Ingenieur" through an essay on "Vergleicheude untersuchung uber die physikalischen und chemischen Eigenschaften der chinesischen und japanischen Seiden." In the winter 1911 Dr. Ma was elected by the Provincial Assembly of Kuangsi as representative to Nanking to draft the Provisional Constitution. In January 1912 President Sun Yat-sen appointed him Vice-Minister of Sericulture and Commerce, which post he held until the government was moved to Peking in April of the same year. In February 1913 Dr. Ma was elected by the Kuangsi Provincial Assembly as a senator to the Peking parliament, as a Kuomingtang member. His party was proscribed by Yuan Shih-kai as a seditious organization and all members of the two Houses belonging to this Party were unseated in November 1913. The Parliament was dissolved in January 1914. The First Parliament enjoyed another year of life in Peking after the death of Yuan Shih-kai in June 1916, but was again dissolved in June 1917. Dr. Ma remained in Peking as Senator for a part of this period, and in 1918 he was appointed by the Constitutional government, headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as the Minister of Communications. From 1918 to 1920 he worked at the Canton Arsenal as Chief Chemical Engineer. In December 1820 Dr. Sun Yat-sen returned to Canton again with the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tang Shao-i and Dr. Ma was appointed Chief Secretary of the government. In July 1921 he was appointed Civil Governor of Kuangsi which position he held until December 1922. Since his retirement from Kuangsi, he has been interesting himself in farming. In October 1922 he received from President Li Yuan Hung the First Order of Tashou Chiaho. Dr. Ma has translated a large number of books into Chinese among which are Charles Darwin's Origin of Species, John S. Mili, Herbert Spencer's Principles of Sociology, Ernst Haeckel's Die Weltraetzel, Eugen von Philippovich's Volkwirtschafts-politik, J. J. Rousseau's Du Contrat Social, Prof. Kiepert's Differential Equations, Todhunter's Trigonometry, Westworth's Plans & Solid Geometry, Prof. Remsen's Elements of Chemistry, and Elements of Organic Chemistry, Dr. Hussak's Mineralogie, Lanenstein's Mechanik. In addition Dr. Ma has also written many books among which the following are specially noted: Textbook of Zoology, Textbook of Botany, German-Chinese Dictionary, Poetical Works. All the above works, translated as well as written, were published either by the Commercial Press or the Chun Hwa Book Company of Shanghai.

Dr. C. P. Wang
王正廷
(Wang Chih-p'ing)

Dr. C. P. Wang was born in Peking, and was graduated from the Peking Methodist University in 1900. After his graduation Dr. Wang was appointed by the Methodist Mission to be pastor at Chien Wei Chen outside Shanhaikuan. In 1901 he was transferred to Fu-Ning Hsien, Chihli province. From 1902 to 1907 Dr. Wang was engaged in educational work at Shanhaikuan under the auspices of the Methodist Mission and was for a larger part of this period principal of the Middle School there. In the fall of 1907 he was called to Peking and given a professorship in the Methodist University. He served as dean of the Chinese Department while he was also teaching English. In 1914 Dr. Wang went to America for graduate work and received the degree of M. A. in 1915 and that of Ph. D. in 1917. Upon his return to China in 1917 Dr. Wang became Professor of Political History in the Methodist University. In the winter 1919 he was invited by the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. to be its Assistant General Secretary and since 1922 he has been General Secretary of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A., and for several years has served on the Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China.

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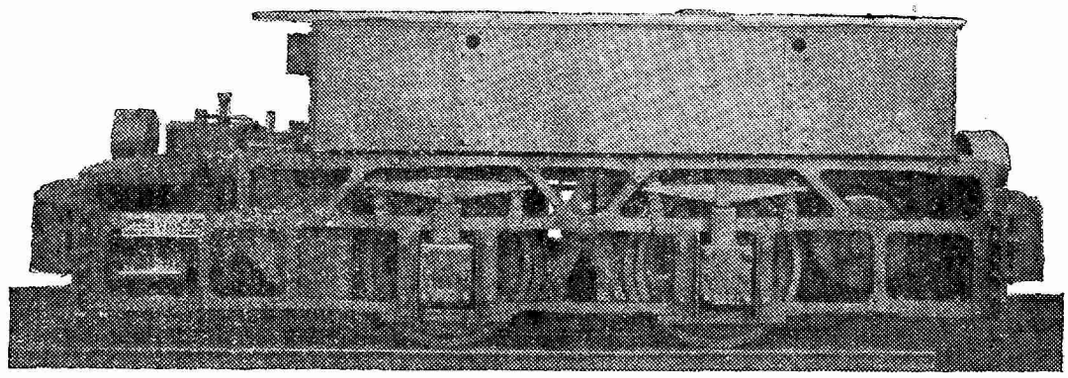

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28-130

Men and Events

American Consul E. B. Price and Mrs. Price arrived in Shanghai last week from home leave, and after a few days visit proceeded to Foochow to resume duties.

Dr. John C. Ferguson of Peking lectured on the Migration of the Sung Dynasty to Hangchow at the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, on March 19.

T. E. Doremus, formerly China manager of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc., heads a committee of the China Club of Seattle for sending industrial films to China for display.

I. F. Baker, manager of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, for Japan, has been elected a director of the newly organized Mitsubishi Electric and Engineering Company, Ltd.

Robert Mishler, a member of the firm of Arkell and Douglass, Shanghai, expects to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, March 24, on the *s. s. President Lincoln*, having sailed from San Francisco on March 4.

Dr. W. W. Peter of the Council on Health Education, F. P. Bills, manager of Hudford Motors, and family, W. T. Ladd of the Walk-over Shoe Company, and Eddie Meyerinck of Koster Company were passengers for America on the *President Madison* leaving Shanghai on March 20.

J. E. Doyle, for the past five years one of the best known and liked Americans of Shanghai through his long connection with the *China Press* and participation in sports and other community interests, left Shanghai March 16 to join his wife and baby in New England, their home.

The Spring Round-up at Red Dog (under the auspices or the guns of the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai) is set for the evening of April 5 by E. H. Staber, Mayor. "Cowboys, cowgirls and miners will be admitted. Only nobody with shooting irons will be admitted and tenderfeet will be tramped on."

Hew Fan Un, agent of the Bank of Canton, Limited, New York City, has been elected a director of the China Society of New York. Mr. Un has taken an active interest in various affairs tending to promote cordial trade relationship between America and China, since his advent in New York several years ago. The rapid growth of the agency of his bank in New York City bears testimony to his efforts.

Dr. Max Linde, general secretary of the Verband fur den Fernen Osten, left Hamburg on February 23 for China in connection with the Dung Chi Medical and Engineering College to be inaugurated at Woosung. He has long been connected with Sino-German matters, and will make a study of the needs of Chinese Students to Europe seeking technical education. He is expected to lecture in Shanghai, Peking, Canton and other ports.

The third annual meeting of the American Returned Students' Club was held on March 14 at its headquarters on Nanking Road. Various reports were read which showed the progress of the Club with a membership of 80. The desirability of a foundation fund was proposed. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. W. S. New; Vice-Presidents, Judge T. S. K. Loh and N. L. Han; Secretary, Fred. C. Sze; Treasurer, T. C. Yeh; House Manager, Dr. L. S. Woo.

Consul-General Gauss, stationed at Mukden, has been transferred to Tientsin as American Consul-General succeeding Consul-General Fuller who recently resigned to go into business. Consul J. C. Huston, who has been in charge of the Tientsin office since Mr. Fuller's departure, will go on leave as soon as Mr. Gauss arrives in Tientsin. Consul Ray P. Tenney, formerly attached to the local Consulate-General and an Assessor in the Mixed Court, who is now Consul at Tsinan, has been transferred to Mukden.

The China National Road Construction Association has issued a circular calling for contributions to permit the building of a suitable headquarters for its work. The Association was organized two years ago, and has a membership of 97,000 with funds of $110,000. The circular states 30,000 li of good road has been constructed, the most progress having been made in the provinces of Shansi, Chekiang, Shantung, Chihli, Fentien, Shensi, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Kwantung and Honan, much of it by soldiers.

Chinatown in New York City is mourning the passing of its last queue-wearing citizen. Chin Tong Way, aged 74, a general storekeeper in New York for many years, died on February 19 and with his passing went the last Chinese in the American metropolis to wear the queue. His funeral was attended by more that 800 mourners and it was conducted in typical Chinese fashion with four Italian bands and several Chinese orchestras. The burial ceremony was conducted in Chinese and English by the Rev. Hini Kin of the First Church.

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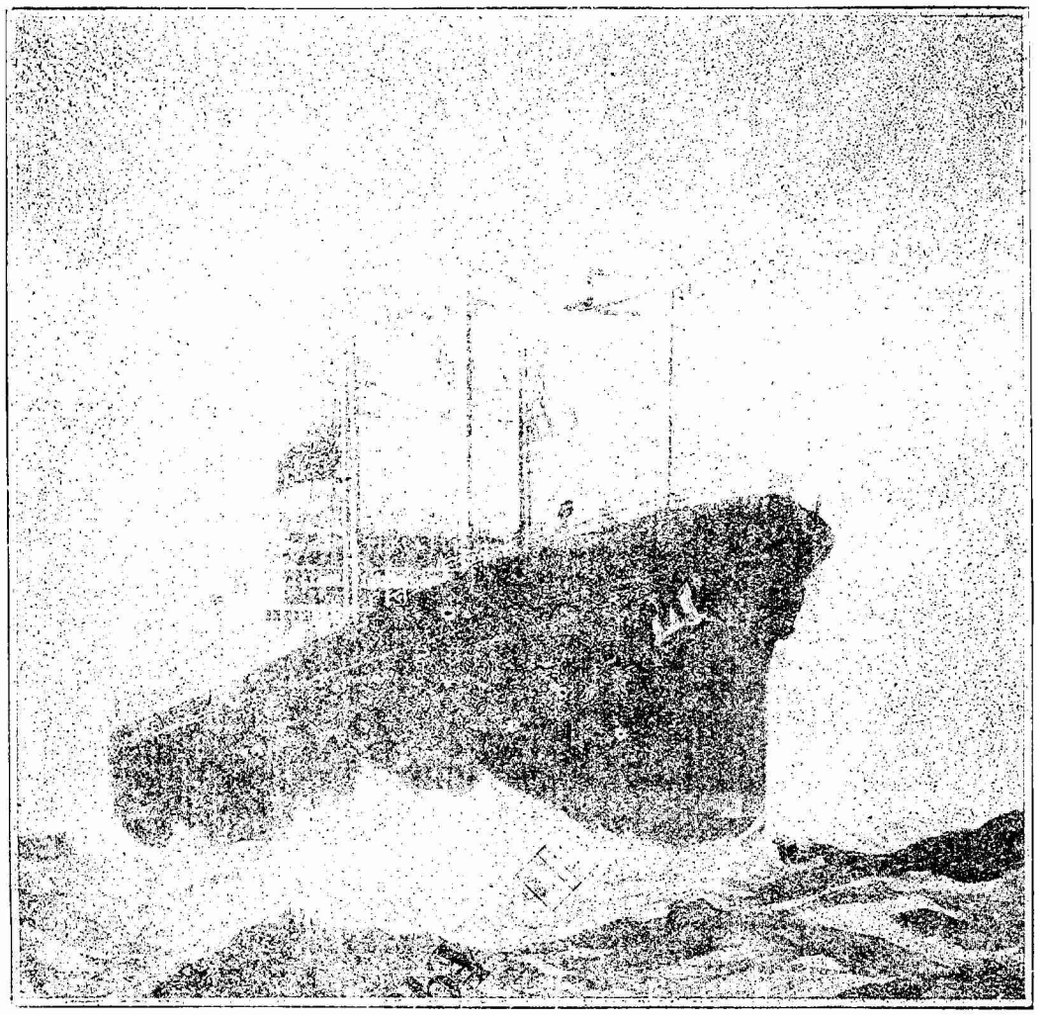

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News from North China

The Sino-Russian negotiations are nearing an end and the preliminary agreement on the general principles regarding the settlement of outstanding questions between Russia and China has been drafted and is ready for the signature of the Chinese and Russian representatives. The Cabinet has held several meetings this week and the President was also consulted about the issue and it is expected that the question will be solved in two or three days.

Several days ago, Mr. Karakhan, Representative Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics, went over and inspected the old Russian Legation. This was taken by the Chinese press as an indication that the Sino-Russian question is nearing a settlement.

Despite the rumors prevailing at present, there will be no war between the Chihli and Fengtien parties, according to an announcement General Chang Tso-lin made at a conference of all the official organizations in the Eastern Three Provinces held in Mukden last week. He said he would devote the resources of the three provinces to education and industry and was opposed to any more personal strifes between militarists.

In connection with Sino-Russian negotiations and the impending settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway question, the French Minister in Peking addressed a note to the Chinese Foreign Office recently requesting that the French interest in the Russo-Asiatic Bank should not be jeopardized by any agreement that may be entered into between China and Russia and demanding that the French Legation be notified before the actual settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway question.

Despite the advertisement put in a number of local papers, General Wu Pei-fu and a number of prominent militarists of various northern provinces have arranged the grand celebration of the sixtieth birthday of the old veteran Marshal Tuan Chi-jui of Tientsin. It is said that Marshal Tuan was personally opposed to such an action on the part of the northern militarists, but he could not resist the courtesy shown him by the celebrators. His Birthday is being celebrated for three days starting from March 13.

Three of the notorious bandits that were responsible for the murder of Ke Hsieh-sung, district locomotive inspector of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, were executed in Tsinanfu on March 10. Another culprit is now in hiding in the French Concession of Tientsin and his extradition has been asked for by the Chinese authorities. As to the Japanese who was an accomplice of the crime, no reply has been received from the Japanese Consul at Tsinan since the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Shantung addressed him a note several weeks ago.

The Spring Offering to Confucius was celebrated last week on March 7 at the Confucius' Temple in Peking. President Tsao intended to attend the ceremony himself but was prevented by illness. He was represented by Sun Pao-chi, the premier. The ceremony was extraordinarily elaborate and was attended by all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers. The affair was, however, an exclusive one, attended only by about 250 persons.

Mrs. Jay C. Huston, wife of the acting American consul general in Tientsin, was in Peking for a few days as the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Ferguson.

Dr. F. B. Baldwin, medical director of the Asia Life Insurance Company, arrived in Peking last week on a tour inspecting the company's branch offices in North China.

The President has not been feeling well during the last few weeks suffering from diabetes, which is a common sickness in China especially for men of advanced years, but all rumors regarding his death or the seriousness of his condition were announced as groundless in official circles. It is known that the President is taking treatment for his sickness, but is attending to important duties as usual.

Colonel Louis Little of the American Legation in Peking has been appointed commandant of the Legation Guards to take the place of Colonel Dunlap whose term in Peking ends in June. Colonel and Mrs. Dunlap will leave for America as soon as Colonel Little arrives.

During the week, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister, made several official calls on Mr. Karakhan, Russian Envoy, and talked over many of the outstanding questions between Russia and Japan and it is known that the question regarding the exchange of newspaper representatives between the two countries has been settled.

George E. Sokolsky, correspondent of the Japan *Advertiser* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Mrs. Sokolsky have arrived in Peking and are guests of Mrs. Roy Anderson at 23 Tung Tsung Pu Hutung, Peking.

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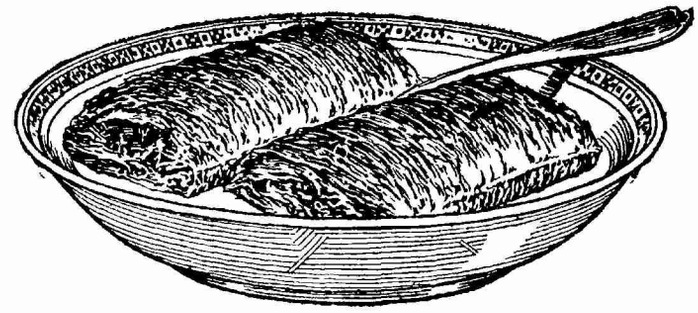

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Mrs. J. Remsen Bishop of Peekshill, New York, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Anstiss Bishop, for four years of Wuchang Hospital, has arrived in Peking and is staying at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits. They will spend about three weeks in the Chinese capital.

The Women's *Daily News*, a Chinese newspaper for women and the first of the kind in North China, has just been started by several young women in Tientsin, one among whom was formerly a prominent agitator in the students' movement several years and was afterwards sent over to France for higher education.

Reports from Tientsin state that it is common practice there for amateurs to pick up radio messages from San Francisco and other Californian and South American ports.

Tientsin, March 14,1924. P. Y.C.

News from South China

Considerable excitement prevailed among the wealthier circle of Cantonese in the last fortnight during which the question of the possibility of proclaiming Bolshevism was discussed in the general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton. Saner views, however, appeared to have ruled, and the feared generalissimo's order to change the long honored social and political system here did not come. M. Borodin, the Soviet representative in Canton, is not likely to remain in Canton longer, since his mission here has not so far resulted in exactly what he wanted.

Dr. C. C. Wu, son of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and at present secretary of foreign affairs to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is preparing to leave Canton. With the departure of Dr. C. C. Wu, there remains but one Cantonese in Dr. Sun's cabinet. Yeh Kung-cho, Dr. Sun's secretary of finance, left Canton several months go and has not yet returned, and there is doubt if he will do so unless a better prospect comes for him to accomplish anything here. General Hsu Shao-tseng, secretary of home affairs, is the only Cantonese in Dr. Sun's cabinet. Lin Sun, secretary of reconstruction, is a Fukienese; Ching Chim, secretary of war, a Hunanese; and General Li Lieh-chun, chief of staff, a general from Kiangsi.

The British gunboats in Canton waters have taken unusual steps in protecting the shipping interests of their nationals, going so far as to forceably retake launches carrying British flag from the troops of Dr. Sun Yat-sen when finding that they have been commandeered for military service. On March 4, when some mercenaries of Dr. Sun attempted to seize a motor boat flying the British flag and take her to Saae Wah, H.M.S. *Robin* gave chase, firing on those trying to escape with the boat. The craft was successfully rescued and returned to her owner the same day. Foo Ping Sheung, commissioner for foreign affairs in Canton, is advising the mercenaries against interfering with foreign boats.

The women of Canton will celebrate March 8 as a holiday for the promotion of women's rights with a mass meeting and parade at the First Canton Public Garden, provided that the place will be available for their service. Lately this, the only public garden in Canton, was used by newly arrived troops from other provinces for grazing purpose.

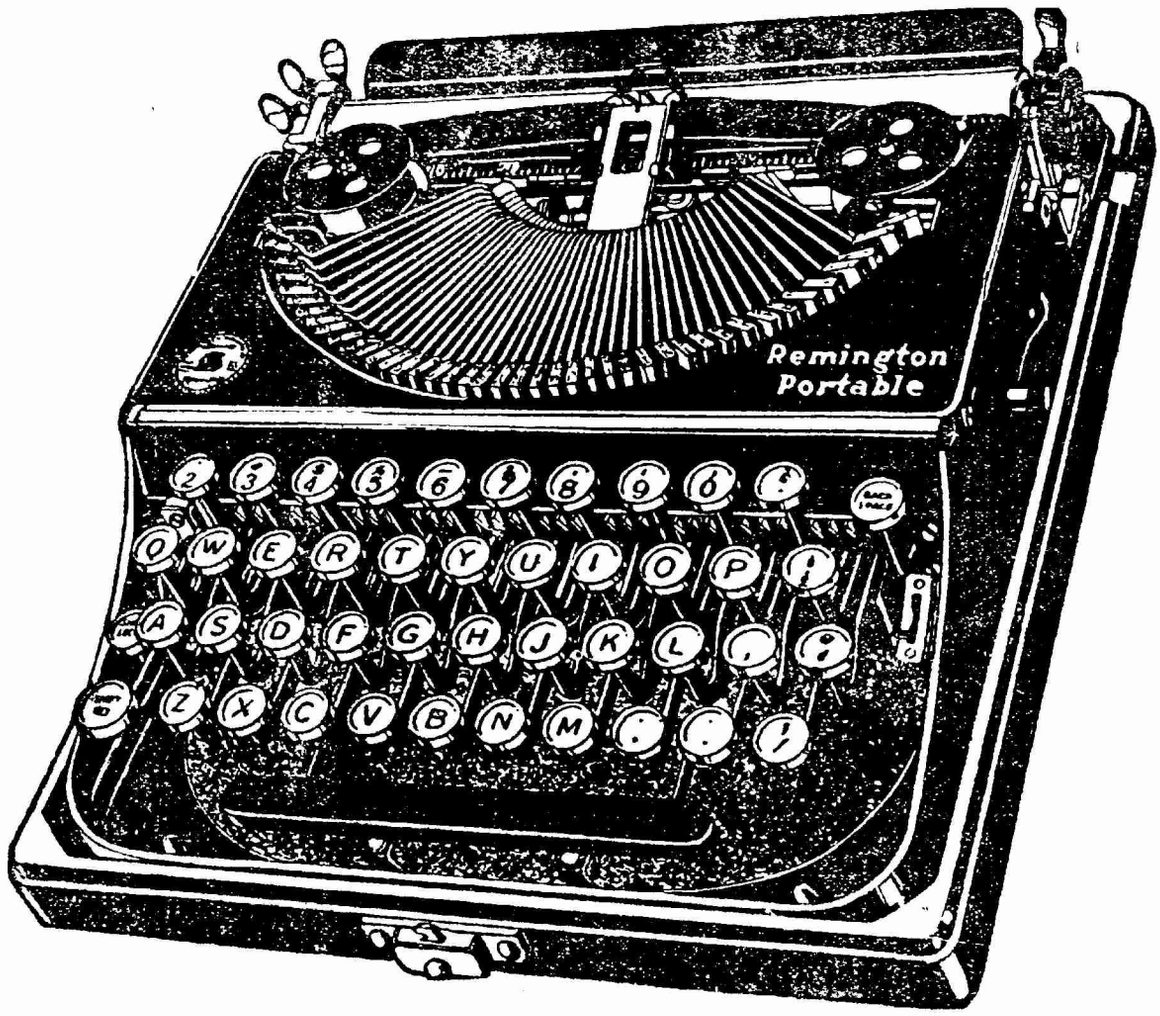
The *News*, published at 26 Stanley Street, Hongkong, appeared as a daily for the first time March 6, Chan Chung Wun being the publisher. It is unlikely that it will be allowed to circulate in Canton long, as it is not in sympathy with the radical views of some local leaders.

According to a notice of the new civil governor of Kwangtung, Chan Lim Chung has withdrawn his resignation as the president of the general chamber of commerce of Canton. Mr. Chan had to resume his duties owing to the repeated failure of the directors of the chamber to elect his successor and the unwillingness of the authorities to communicate officially with the chamber when its documents bear no proper signatures.

By order of the generalissimo in Canton, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Bank of China, Canton Branch, has been put in liquidation and all its assets, including lands and buildings in several sections of Canton, have been declared confiscated. The bank building and grounds on the Bund will be sold to the highest tender, the upset price having been fixed at $800 a *cheng*. C. Y. Chen Kiewoon, Canton municipal commissioner of finance, and T. W. Sun, salt inspector, are liquidators by appointment of Dr. Sun.

Yeh Hsia Sheng, a Cantonese Senator in the Peking Parliament, has been declared a traitor by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the civil governor of Kwangtung has instructed the magistrate of Pun-yu to confiscate all his property found within the district. Mr. Yeh has been accused of having accepted $5000 for casting his vote for Tsao Kun for President of Peking.

Kaukong, a city of Namhoi District in Kwangtung, will no longer be able to claim that it is the only city in the South



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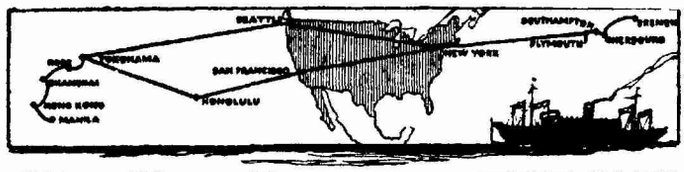

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without gambling. The Canton authorities are being tendered $800 daily for the monopoly of controlling miscellaneous gambling and $200 daily for *Shan Piao* and *Pei-kop Piao* lotteries. The agents expect $100 daily as their commissions, while the official gifts or black money will be $100 also a day. The gambling revenue to the government will amount to nearly $15,000,000 yearly for the province of Kwangtung, it is estimated, if all is collected by the civil authorities without being commandeered by troops.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lerrigo of the Canton Y. M. C. A. will depart for Yunnanfu, March 8, expecting to be away for three or more months. Mr. Lerrigo is a secretary of the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China with South China under his supervision. He will remain in Yunnanfu for some time in the interest of the association.

The roof gardens of the Sun, the Sincere, and other large department stores in Canton have suspended operation for the amusement seekers for the time being to avoid the interference of troops now stationed here. The theatres in Canton are running at a loss these days because of the disorder prevailing in the city, and the authorities have been asked to reduce the license fees by 50 per cent to lighten the expenses and minimize the loss.

No fighting of importance has taken place in the eastern districts of Kwangtung between the forces of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and those of Chen Chiung-ming in the last few days. As all sides are now poverty-stricken, it is not believed here that any serious encounter will take place immediately.

The Canton-Hongkong telegraph line is still cut off by troops, and the recent extra charge of 50 per cent on the tariff will bring no profit worth mentioning.

The attempt of the general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to effect a centralization of Kwangtung finance so as to prevent further commandeering of public funds by troops has failed to receive the support desired. Owing to the chaotic condition of local finance, every government or troop organization is desirous of directly controlling a revenue producing office to assure its support and maintenance; and despite talk about the centralization of finance, special levies by troop commanders and unconstitutional appointments go on just the same. General Chiang Kwang-liang of the 3rd Yunnanese Corps with headquarters at Fatshan is proceeding with the collecting of taxes in that city and vicinity as usual. Only the other day the civil governor in Canton appointed heads of the wine and tobacco tax bureau and the shipping office over the head of the provincial commissioner of finance contrary to the usual practice.

Canton is expecting some 700 American tourists arriving about March 7 from Hongkong where the large around-the-world steamer *Laconia* will anchor the next few days. The residents and officials in Canton are offering the service of their motor-cars to supplement what may not be sufficient from the local garages, while special arrangements are being made to see that the visitors will be well taken care of while in port.

The Canton Y. M. C. A. is reporting good progress for its campaign for $10,000 by asking leading citizents to contribute $50 to $100 each to help out the 1924 annual expenses. A greater sum is expected soon through its regular membership campaign.

H. W.

Canton, March 4, 1924.

News from Central China

At the request of the local gentry the Wuchang government bank has given out $25,000 worth of cash-notes for the repair of the Chang Tsz Tung dike at the back of Hankow, which has been left without repair since its construction, and the breakage of which would make all the lands beyond the the Malu a big lake.

The provincial authorities have ordered the closure of the Cigarette Stamp Tax Bureau, which establishment is unable to produce sufficient revenue for the support of the twenty-fifth division of troops as desired, and is merely causing trouble among the merchants.

At the end of last year 500,000 cash notes were ordered to be issued for the relief of the financial distress of the Wuchang government, and now half of that sum is ready for circulation in the market, and the remaining half will be printed in a short time.

General Wu Pei-fu is building a large building on the railway property adjacent to the Kin-Han Railway station at Chengchow. It will be at least 150 feet square and one story high. People say it is to be an administrative office. It is a very good location.

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

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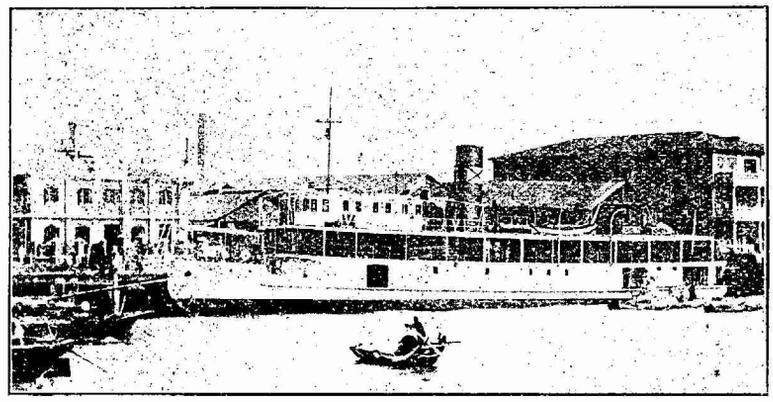

Twin Screw Shallow Draft Steamers, "Teh Yang Maru" for the Upper Yangtsze Service built and engined by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in 1922 for Japanese Interests.

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Unless central Honan gets a good snow or rain very soon the crops will suffer greatly. People are beginning to talk about famine. There was no cold weather this winter. All the ice houses in Kaifeng are empty. In Chengchow one small house was filled by the Kin-Han with ice from Ch'ang Sin Tien. The large Lung Hai ice-house is empty. They were not able to get their usual supply from the west.

About six hundred piculs of opium are now at Ichang ready for transportation to Hankow. The owners are militarists in the Szechuan campaign, and because of the demand of imposition of a stamp tax by the Ichang Opium Bureau, the drugs are being held there until arrangements have been made for exemption from this levy.

The bureau for Trading Port Development at Wuchang has issued a proclamation in the city of the provincial capital telling the people the whole project of developing the lower part of the land outside the city into a trading port with the financial assistance of foreign bankers, trying to convince them that no disadvantages will result from the present undertaking.

A despatch was received telling of the murder in cold blood of a Chinese agent of the Standard Oil Company by troops at Chihsien, Szechuan, after one group had stripped him of money, and he consequently had none to give the second group.

Wei Shen-chu, ex-minister to Berlin who returned to Wuchang recently demanding payment for the various Chinese Legation expenses, will give a lecture in the Chung Hua University at Wuchang on the social, economical and political conditions of Germany. A large attendance is expected on the occasion.

General Hsiao Yao-nan has sent a telegram to the central government refusing to stop the imposition of the stamp tax on cigarettes, on the ground that, as it is the consumers that are to pay the tax, foreign interests are not at all impaired, at the same time assuring the government that, if stoppage of this levy would induce the foreign powers to commence the long desired Tariff Conference, he would be quite willing to do so.

Miss Martha L. Root, champion of the Bahai Cause, incidentally a newspaper and magazine writer, who arrived in China almost a year ago, is now in Hankow for a brief visit in an effort to present to the Chinese in this center the cooperative principles of the movement for the bringing together of all peoples of all religions.

The motor car road connecting Siangyang and Shasi will be completed in about one month's time, as no time has been wasted since the commencement of its construction. The road has a length of about one hundred miles, and it will be a great innovation to see motor traffic begin in a short time.

In response to a request for cooperation in the defense of Kiangsi against the expected aggression of General Sun Chuan-fang, Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has wired to General Tsai Chen-hsun advising him to remain quiet until such time as it is necessary to take action for self defense, and given his own opinion that General Sun's movement may not mean aggression against Kiangsi.

Owing to the strong protest of the Hunan people against exportation of rice from that province, which will subsequently effect their livelihood, General Hsiao Yao-nan has made arrangements with General Chao Heng-ti to limit the quantity of rice to be exported, so that while foodstuffs may be obtained for the soldiers in both Hupeh and Honan, the living of the Hunanese will not be affected.

A. C. Fleming, agent for the Robert Dollar Company, Chungking, arrived in Hankow yesterday morning and will leave here today for Shanghai. Mr. Fleming will return up river about April first, on the first Robert Dollar boat to open its Spring schedule on the Ichang-Chungking run.

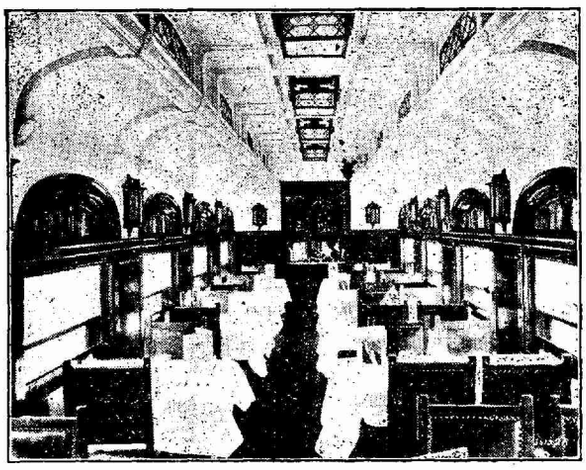
General Yang Shen who has been recently elected as civil governor of Szechuan has sent a wire to Peking demanding that in future all telegrams for Szechuan be sent to him. He further notifies the central government that he is going to build a railway connecting the important points of both Shensi and Hupeh.

There are residing in the Hankow Consular district 1,287 American citizens. This figure is composed of 397 men, 454 women and 436 children. The district takes Honan south of the Yellow River, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Shensi and Kansu.

General Hu Nien-hsien who has been at Chengteh acting as a watch dog on General Chao Heng-ti has received instructions to proceed to Szechuan as reinforcement for the Szechuan campaign, owing to the depressing reports about Szechuan affairs in recent days.

S. Tamaka, the Japanese Consul at Changsha, is to leave for home very soon, to be relieved by Y. Shimizu, who arrived in Changsha a few days ago. Governor Chao Heng-ti gave a fine banquet Tuesday in honor of both the old and new

THROUGH THE U. S. A.



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consuls in the grand hall of the foreign commissioner's office. C. D. Meinhardt and G. Atcheson, the American consuls, L. Giles, the British consul, and some of the higher officials of various organizations were present for this farewell and welcome dinner.

Admiral McVay, commander of the Yangtze Patrol Force of the U. S. Navy, entertained members of the Hankow American Chamber of Commerce on board the U. S. S. *Isabel* last Wednesday at an informal dinner.

The Kiukiang Port Reconstruction bureau has inserted an advertisement in the native press for tenders for pulling down the whole city wall in Kiukiang. The wall is about 15,000 feet long.

The various garrison commanders and important generals in Hupeh have continuously been arriving at Wuchang from the different cities in order to attend the celebration of Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan's birthday. The famous actor Mei Lan Fang, sent by General Lu Chin, the Minister of War, will arrive here on the 17th instant, with his whole company.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce has received a document from the Ministry of Commerce which instructs the merchants who make mah-jong sets not to use bad Ningpo varnish to paint the boards, because a kind of itch has appeared in America and the people there lay the blame to mah-jong imports.

General Li Chi-cheng, civil governor of Honan, in a telegram to the government, recommended that Jen Wen-ping be appointed industrial commissioner of Honan to take the place of Wu Su, who committed suicide recently.

According to a Chinese telegram from Changsha, General Shen Hung-ying's troops in Taichow, Kianghwa and Ningyuen are freely establishing bureaus to levy taxes on timber, sugar and oil.

The latest telegram from Szechuan reports that, after the capture of Hokiang on February 25, General Tien Sung-yao marched his troops to Lungchang, which was captured on the 28th, when the troops of Lai Sin-huei retreated towards Yungchang. At the critical juncture the Szechuan troops were surprised by local bandits in the neighborhood of Yungchang, and are now scattered and in full retreat towards the south.

P. S, J.

Hankow, March 15, 1924.

West Coast Life Shows Steady Growth: Rice Makes Good Showing in China

In the beginning of 1923, the West Coast Life Insurance Company had $51,665,266 of insurance in force and closed the year with $64,667,311, an increase for the year of $13,002,045. This represents insurance on the lives of 35,313 people. The new business done by the Company in 1923 on which first year premiums were paid totalled $19,794,287. This was a larger amount of insurance by $7,959,290 than that done in the previous year.

Not only was the year most successful for the company from the standpoint of new writings but also from the standpoint of the persistency of its old business. The percentage of renewal experience was the largest in the company's histoty and sets a new high mark for persistency of old insurance. This indicates the confidence which the policy holders have in their company. The assets of the company during the year increased from $7,796,799.91 to $8,867,706.39, an increase of $1,070,906.48. With regards the company's newly opened China agency, W. R. Rice and Company, the February *Pioneer*, published by West Coast Life, says:

"The China Agency takes its place in the Roll of Honor, winning third place with a production of approximately $230,000 of issued business for January. General Agent W. R. Rice had a staff of thirteen producers for January, several of whom indicated their ability as large personal writers. However, Mr. Rice himself takes first place for the entire Company with a production of $144,000. Four others of his agency wrote a volume which indicates an annual production of well over the $250,000 mark."

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from March 13 to March 19, 1924.)

The past week has been propitious for the Far East, particularly so in China. No events likely to lead to serious trouble have transpired, previous fears of fighting and knotty complications have been lulled, and minds have turned for the moment to the promotion of affairs for better days through peaceful, lawful means. Months and years of the stamp of the past days would bring to business men their fondest hopes for development. Almost the sole topic of press discussion regarding China has had to do with the negotiations with Soviet Russia for the resumption of diplomatic relations. Much of Japan's news, likewise, has been in connection with the recognition of the Soviet. A sharp decline in the Yen has caused uneasiness in Japan business circles, but there was sufficient hope of means being devised to raise the Yen's value to a reasonable market rate. While some likelihood of the United States House of Representatives passing the Philippine Independence bill was reported, the Filipinos and American businessmen in the Islands realize that the *status quo* is to be maintained politically and they are settling down to business. Further outbreaks of Colorums in Mindanao are local disturbances and of no real consequence.

Status of Sino-Soviet Negotiations Puzzling

A week ago, the press reported with conviction that the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Russia was on the eve of realization. The exchange of signatures to a preliminary *modus operandi* pending the draft of a permanent treaty was expected hourly. However, despite lengthy conferences between Soviet Envoy Karakhan and Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese delegate, and several discussions by the Chinese Cabinet, no agreement has been reached. Reports now emanate that the negotiations are exactly where they were months ago, Russia desiring to leave final settlement of questions between the two countries till recognition has been accorded whereas China demands adequate assurances that tentative promises of Karakhan be given prior to recognition.

It would seem that Karakhan is provoked at his inability to conclude treaties with either Japan or China, whereas his colleagues in Europe bring recognition from some country or other every three or four days. It may well reflect on his standing with his government. Perhaps it was in this attitude that he sent an ultimatum to the Chinese government on March 16 that it had three days to accept his conditions, failure to do which would result in ending all negotiations. The Chinese replied that such a demand was unwarranted; that the matter needed most careful attention and study; and the inference was that they would not accede to his conditions in the space allotted and that Karakhan would either have to back down from his position or assume responsibility for terminating negotiations.

Point Reached in Negotiations

The *Eastern News* Agency culled the following fundamental principles agreed on thus far by the Chinese and Soviet, from a Chinese news agency reputed to be an organ of the Chinese government:

Article 1.—After a Russo-Chinese agreement being signed, delegates shall be exchanged and diplomatic relations between the two countries be restored.

Article 2.—After such an agreement being signed, a formal Russo-Chinese conference shall be called to confer upon measures in detail for the settlement of all outstanding problems.

Article 3.—The proposed formal conference shall be convened within one month and detailed measures for the solution of all outstanding questions be discussed and decided upon within six month after the said agreement being signed.

Article 4.—At the formal conference, all the old treaties concluded between China and Russia under the Czarist regime shall be announced null and void and instead thereof a new convention be concluded based on the principle of equality and justice as well as on the spirit of the announcements made by the Soviet government in 1919 and 1920.

Article 5.—The Soviet government admits that Outer Mongolia is an integral part of the Chinese territories and agrees to the withdrawal of all Russian troops from that territory after conditions for the evacuation being discussed and agreed upon at the formal conference.

Article 6.—The governments of the two countries undertake not to allow the existence and activities of associations established within their respective domains for the purpose of opposing the government of the other party, nor to engage in any propaganda detrimental to public order and social system in both countries.

Article 7:—The governments of the two countries agree to discuss and decide upon the boundaries of the two countries at the formal conference.

Article 8:—The navigation question shall be settled at the formal conference.

Article 9:—At the formal conference the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be settled as follows:

(1) The two countries shall each announce that the said Railway is intended exclusively for business purposes and all the affairs, bearing on China's national sovereignty or local sovereignty, with the exception of the business affairs of the Railway itself, shall be managed by the Chinese authorities concerned.

(2) The Soviet government agrees that China will repurchase the Railway in question with the capital of her own.

(3) Conditions for the redemption and formalities for the transfer of the Railway shall be formulated and agreed upon at the full-dress conference, and pending the completion of these conditions and formalities, some temporary relief-measures shall be decided upon.

(4) The Soviet government undertakes to take full responsibility upon itself in regard to all the shareholders and creditors of the said Railway before the Russian revolution of February 1917.

Article 10:—The Soviet government pledges itself to abandon its privilege of establishing Russian concessions within the domain of China.

Article 11:—The Soviet government agrees to give up the portion of the 1901 Boxer indemnity due to Russia to apply it to China's educational funds.

Article 12:—The Soviet government agrees to abolish its consular jurisdictional right in China.

Article 13:—Simultaneously with the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese agreement above-mentioned, Customs tariffs of the two countries shall be discussed and agreed upon on the basis of equality and reciprocity

Article 14:—The question of compensation for the loss sustained by Chinese during the revolution in Russia shall be settled at the full-dress conference.

Article 15:—The agreement shall take effect from the date when it is signed.

Soviet and Japan

After the near-rupture in the latter part of February of all diplomatic overtures between the Soviet and Japan by the arrest of Japanese officials and civilians in Vladivostok and other aggravating limitations of privileges Japanese in Russia had been enjoying, releations have improved. The arrested officials have been released and are to be deported. Other matters have been patched up fairly satisfactorily; and the Japanese people, while disparaging the petty methods used to try to force their recognition of the Soviet, at the same time generally urge steps toward the settlement of questions between the countries and the accordance of recognition.

China War Clouds Dissipating

There has been no serious fighting in any part of China in the past days, nor any indication of impending struggles. That Chang Tso-lin's military preparations are purely defensive is gaining general credence. A possible view of Chang Tso-lin's attitude towards taking up the cudgel on behalf of his Southern allies was reported from Mukden on the arrival there of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Wu. The latter went up ostensibly to congratulate General Chang on his birthday, but in reality it is presumed to ask for money. The *Eastern News* Agency reports that Dr. Wu will get a cold ear. Chang having still in mind previous sums given Sun only to be squandered in fruitless endeavors.

Foreign Protests against China

Matters affecting foreigners in China which have been the subject of diplomatic attention and business men's meetings include a preliminary conference for Chinese tariff revision. A bill was introduced in the United States Congress to this end, and both the British and Japanese press favored some step aimed to relieve the incoveniences now suffered from *likin* imposts, the cigarette tax recently imposed, and the diversion of railway and other revenues from the payment of debts to foreigners and interest thereon. The trade-mark law is still being bitterly protested by British and American business organizations; and the British have also demanded that a new and regular trial of Colonel Chen Kuo-hisen for his wanton attack on K.E. Bessel, British traffic inspector at Fengtai on February 1, be held.

Japanese Yen Drops to 42

The *China Press* carried the following Tokio dispatch dated March 14: "This has been another day of nervous excitement in the exchange market, caused by the drop of the yen to 42. The continuation of the decline is causing an extremely difficult situation for American importers, who have sold large quantities of goods on the yen basis. Many American firms contracted to supply reconstruction materials at a very narrow margin of profit, refusing to take advantage of the urgent situation created by the earthquake, and now they find this margin more than wiped out by the precipitate drop of the yen.

"Some hope was derived from the statement issued this afternoon by Mr. Ono, president of the semi-official Industrial bank that the government contemplated immediate steps to check the downward trend of the national currency. Many exchange brokers are less optimistic, several of them expressing the belief that the yen would drop to below forty."

Filipinos Have Tag Drive for Independence Fund

The drive for funds to replace those withheld by Insular Auditor Wright for Independence propaganda is attaining some success in the Philippines. Tags ranging from 25 cents to a peso are being sold throughout the Islands, government employes are being urged to give a percentage of their salaries, and contributions from wealthy Filipinos are being sought. The following report regarding independence was published in the *Evening News*, Shanghai, dated Washington, March 14:

"President Coolidge's letter to Manuel Roxas, head of the Philippine Independence Mission, has not served to stop Congressional action on the Independence bill. His letter is taken generally by champions of independence as reflecting the ideas of Secretary of War John W. Weeks. Supporters of the bill said today that the question will come to a vote in the House and that the bill with certain amendments is likely to pass. The amendments sought are those guaranteeing the retention of naval bases by the United States, protecting the United States against commercial discrimination by the Philippines and providing for paying the bonded debt. The matter of indebtedness, these men said, was the principal obstruction. There are many Congressmen who hold that the United States stands pledged to grant independence when a stable government has been established and they hold that if the government is stable, opposition to independence amounts to betrayal. It is conceded, however, that the outlook for the bill in the Senate is not encouraging, though an effort will be made to bring the question to a vote there."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 11. Oriental phases of immigration bill before U. S. Senate committee receive wide attention.——Session of Council of League of Nations opens at Geneva.

March 12. American bankers establish credit of $100,000,000 in favor of Banque de France and £5,000,000 are arranged in London for the French government.——British royal mail steamer *Orduna* seized off New York and held for violation of prohibition and narcotic laws.——Third Party movement in United States announces convention on June 17.

March 14. France secures second loan of $100,000,000 from American bankers.——Japanese government excludes Sinclair oil engineers from Saghalien where oil leases had been secured from Soviet government.——Former secret service agent accuses U. S. Attorney General Daugherty of bribery in connection with Standard aircraft case.

March 15. First Egyptian Parliament opened.——Sweden recognizes Russian Soviet government.

March 17. Three airplanes leave Santa Monica, California, on first lap of world flight.——Senator La Follette will head Third Party if Coolidge receives Republican nomination.

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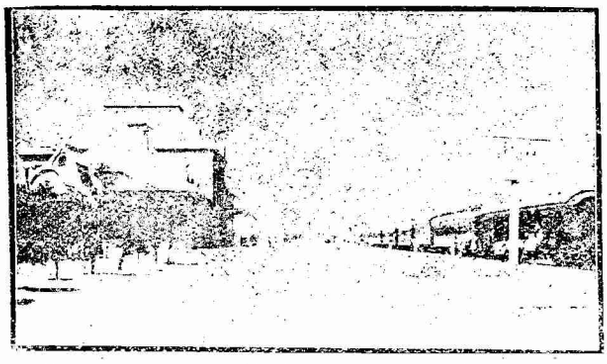

Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

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New Books and Publications

The Latest on Russia

The Russian Soviet Republic, By Edward Alsworth Ross. New York: The Century Co.

Eminent writers have given to the world a number of books on the subject of revolutionised Russia in some of which the new Russia has been painted as a land full of milk and honey and in others as in the grip of extreme poverty, desolation and despotism. The press of the world has remained divided into two opposite camps on the question of the Russian Soviet Republic. The socialist press under the inspiration of the Third International has showered much praise on the People's government in Russia while the capitalist press has found nothing good in it.

The book under review is one the most remarkable contributions on the question of Soviet Russia. Dr. Ross's treatment of the subject is so masterly, the details so accurate, and the documents quoted so genuine, at least to the reviewer, that the author can never be called a Bolshevik propagandist. He is an impartial historian of the Russian Soviet Republic and he has been successful in his efforts to give a true account of Russia since the time of the establishment of the Soviet Republic in 1917.

After reading this book with a judicial frame of mind the reader will conclude that even in the early days of the Republic the condition of Russia was not half as bad as the allied press painted it. The meanest of lies have been published in some of the best journals of the world about Russia. The British press announced the death of Lenin more than half a dozen times before it actually came. None of the Allied governments ever declared war on Russia, and yet each invaded Siberia under the name of intervention, setting up puppets like Koltchak, Semeonoff and others to fight their battles in Russia. Prof. Ross shows clearly that Russia was ever anxious to come to an agreement with the Allied governments. But the Allied press always published that Russia was hostile to the Allies. The blockade of Russia was a crime against humanity as the most eminent French men of letters, including Anatole France, Henri Barbuses and others declared in their joint protest.

Prof. Ross also proves that the Bolshevik Revolution was engineered in Germany or for German good. The oft-stated accusation against Lenin that he was a German agent is an Allied fabrication. Soviet Russia was hailed as a friend by the Moslem states of Asia. They recognised in Russia a friend who helped them in the restoration of their independence. The case of Persia which had already lost its independence after the Pact of the Persian Gulf between Russia and Britain in 1907 is an example of the good faith which the new Russia has for the Moslem states. The Russo-Persian treaty signed at Moscow on February 26, 1921, signalised the most complete reversal ever seen in foreign policy. The Soviet not only renounced the policy of force pursued by the Russian Imperial government, but also voided all czarist agreements with Persia.

Prof. Ross is not a communist and frankly recognises the failure of applied communism in Russia. The Marxian theory of economics has failed—utterly failed in Russia. The author shows clearly that communism has not been able to kill capitalism in Russia. Nay, Russia is retracting toward it fast. The lot of the laboring class is not better, and it will not improve till Russian industry recovers from the exceedingly debilitated state to which it was brought by war, blockade and bad economic policies. In conclusion the author remarks that the Russian experience with communal industry establishes that the economics of the academic guild have had a clearer understanding of the requisites of copious wealth-creation than their Marxian adversaries. The book contains a number of pictures which are very interesting and the book is well printed on good paper and contains 405 pages.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, March 14, 1924.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Improving the American Court for China

References: Pp. 75-8

Questions: 1. Tell what you can as to the origin of extraterritoriality in China. 2. With which countries has China treaties granting extraterritoriality? 3. What can you say as to Germany, Austria, and Russia on this subject? 4. When was America's first treaty with China signed? By whom? 5. When was the U. S. Court for China organized? 6. What is the tenure of office for the Judge of this Court? 7. Discuss the amendment of June 4,1920. 8. What can you say of the work of Judges Wilfley, Thayer, and Lobingier? 9. What changes in the position of Americans in China have come about during the past eighteen or twenty years? What effect has this on the importance of the American Court? 10. What recommendations are now being made for improvement of the Court? 11. How may these be brought about? 12. How have the American and British Courts in China been of aid to the people and government of this country?

Topic 2: "When You Return to Western Civilization"

References: Pp. 82-3

Questions: 1. Who is the writer of this article and what is his purpose? 2. What does he think of Chinese civilization? 3. What does he say of its relation to Sanitation? 4. Upon what does Prof. Quigley think civilization is based? 5. In what ways is Western civilization scientific, and how long has it been so? 6. What are the writer's conclusions?

Topic 3: "The Gallic Angel and the American Devil"

References: Pp. 74-5

Questions: 1. Why is Shakspeare quoted at the outset of this editorial? 2. To what is this a reply? 3. What is said as to the aims and accomplishments of the United States in China? 4. What did M. Dubarbier say as to the significance of American Missionary work in China? What is said in reply to his statements? 5. What inconsistency of France in reference to Roman Catholics in France and in foreign lands is remarked? Explain this carefully. 6. What are the general conclusions of the writer of this article? Criticise them.

Topic 4: Far Eastern Political Affairs

References: Pp. 102-3

Questions: 1. Compare the present relations of China and Japan with Soviet Russia. 2. What are the outstanding questions in reference to China's recognition of Russia's government? 3. What is happening to the Filipino independence question? 4. How is Mr. Quezon amusing himself at present? 5. What can you say in reference to Governor-General Wood and the Philippine Legislature? 6. In what are the Japanese particularly interested at present? Explain fully.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Applying What He Learned in France

References: Pp. 80,82

Questions: 1. Where did the farmer whose story is told here obtain his experience? 2. What hint is given as to the work of the Y. M. C. A. in France? 3. How did this farmer profit by his experience abroad? 4. What is the chief significance of the mechanical models discussed here? 5. Can you name any other effects upon China itself or upon its laborers who went abroad for service during the late War?

Topic 2: The Federal Hold on Szechuan

References: Pp. 86,94,96

Questions: 1. How many northern troops are there in Chungking? 2. What position is General Yang Sen expected soon to take in Szechuan? 3. What is Yuan Tsu Min doing now? 4. Where is Liu Yu Kiu at present? 5. What old customs in China seem to be making it difficult to settle affairs in Szechuan?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Sino-Japanese Relations and American-British Money

References: Pp. 73-4

Questions: 1. What is the supposed purpose of the joint Sino-Japanese Industrial Investigation Bureau? 2. What is the size of the loan recently floated by Japan in the United States? 3. What is the amount of Japanese investments in China? 4. Is it expected that Japan will use all the money recently borrowed or soon to be borrowed in reconstruction work in Japan? 5. What were the Nishihara Loans? What is said as to their effect on Japan's position in China?

Topic 2: Trade Between America and China

References: Pp. 78-80

Questions: 1. How far back may relations between China and the West be traced? 2. Why, at a late date (When?), did China close its ports to Foreigners? 3. Was the opening of China's ports for the good of foreigners, or of the Chinese, or of both? Explain and justify your statement. 4. Which are the most important nations in the foreign trade of China? In what order? 5. What was the effect of the European War on America's trade with China? 6. What possibility is there in the future development of America's China trade?

Topic 3: Progress of Insurance in China

References: P. 84

Questions: 1. What reasons have been advanced in the past as to why Insurance would not "work" in China? 2. What kinds of personal insurance are there? What other kinds are there? 3. What means and methods are used for the selling of insurance? 4. How is an insurance agent prepared? 5. What work has been done by Insurance Companies to further health and hygiene work? Why do they do this kind of work? 6. What can you say as to the amount of life insurance written in China annually now?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has been active during the past week and a further material advance has been established, with a more general interest on the part of the outside public, which freely enlisted on the Bull side, while among the more professional element the improvement in values has induced the liquidation of a good deal of long cotton. The demand for actual cotton has been very good on the part of local spinners.

In summing up the situation, it seems to us that looking at the question of supply and demand, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, and we still consider a higher level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings.

Yarn:—As was to be expected, we are pleased to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week with prices advanced from three to four taels during the interval and at the close, the tendency was steady. In all some 10,000 to 11,000 bales have changed hands for exports to Szechuen, Swatow, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Wuhu, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Yingkow and Changsha and over 10,000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded. Looking at the situation in the raw material and stocks in the interior marts, we believe that the yarn market should show a more favorable upward tendency in the near future.

Liverpool, March, 13, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fair	Middling Spot	17.01	Pence
„	May	16.74	„
„	July	16.41	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, March, 13, 1924.

New York Market:—

May	28.75	Cents
July	28.03	„
Oct.	25.51	„
Dec	25.21	„
Jan	24.90	„
Spot	28.08	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, March, 13, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	562	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March	„	508	„ „
Fine Oomra, March	„	542	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	48.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	43.50
M-ginned, Spot	„	43.75
Taichong, Spot	„	45.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	44.00
Ningpo, Spot	„	41.50

Market:—*Steady.*

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K. P. CHEN, *General Manager*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 19th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver for spot, at 33½d, is down ¼d.; the quotation for two months forward delivery at 33 5/16d. is 1/16d down. Our official rate for T/T on London has responded with a drop of ¼d. to 3/2¾d. The exchange market has not been very active, except for operations in Yen, and some covering Interbank transactions mostly in Gold dollars. We close steady with T/T on London at 3/3⅛d. to June, Gold Dollars at 70⅛ and Yen 60¼. Stocks of Silver continue to increase and shipments on the way are reported to the extent of about Tls. 5,000,000 (value). With regard to the estimated stocks given below, reference should be made to the remarks regarding them given in our circular of last week dated the 12th inst.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

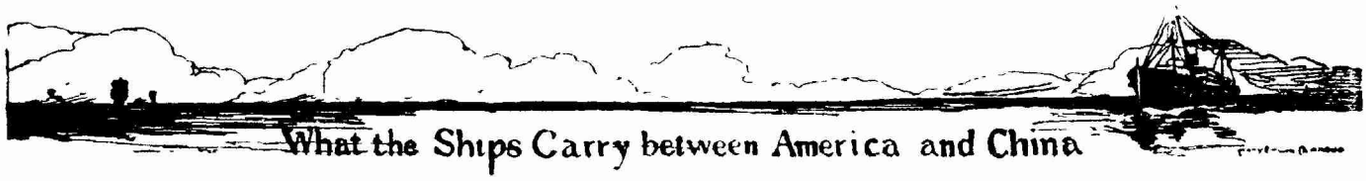
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 32,137,000 an increase of Tls. 1,904,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 48,350,000 an increase of $ 1,270,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen, 800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 67,509,000 as against Tls. 48,567,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Febr.	Thursday March. 13	Friday March. 14	Saturday March 15	Monday March 17	Tuesday March 18	Wednesday March 19
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/3.440	3/3	3/3 3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/4 3/2 7/8	3/3 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/3 7/8	3/2 7/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
T/T India	432.119	231	231 229 1/2	229 1/2	231	231	231
T/T France	1,608.333	1655	158 1/2 1575	1490	1460	1395	1370
T/T N. Y.	70.809	70	69 3/4 69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/2
T/T H'kong	71.643	72	72 72	72	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
T/T Japan	64.417	62	61 1/4 60 3/4	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/4
T/T Batavia	196.167	194	194 193	193	193	193	193
T/T Straits	71.595	72 1/4	72 1/4 72 3/4	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/5.440	3/5	3/5 35 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5 1/8	3/5 1/8 3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.917	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4 3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,688.333	1755	1675 1665	1570	1540	1475	1450
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.309	73 1/2	73 1/4 72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	73
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73*	73 1/2 73 1/4	73	73	73	73 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	March 15	March 17	March 18	March 19
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 5/8	33 7/16	33 1/2	33 7/16	33 7/16	33 1/2
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64 1/4	G. $. 63 7/8	G. $ 63 3/4	G. $. 63 3/4	G. $. 63 3/4	G. $. 63 7/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 292 90	Tls. 296 00	Tls. 292 00	Tls. 294 30	Tls. 295 40	Tls. 294 50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.5875	71.5875	71.6125	71.5875	71.575	71.60
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2½%	1½%	2½%	3%	4½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 84.69
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 429 3/8
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 3/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 23/32
,, ,, 4	3 3/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/8
,, 6	3 1/16 %	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 5/8



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

Bgs Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1.27 equal Gold

S. S. President Cleveland, Feb. 15, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	432
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100.....	Pls.	371
Iron Nuts.....	,,	36
,, Sheets	,,	272
Tinned Plates Plain ...	,,	345
Almonds.....	,,	17
Bleaching Powder	,,	375
Butter.....	,,	57
Carbon, Black	,,	176
Cocoa, Prepared.....	,,	3
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	1,838
Fruits, Canned	,,	172
,, Fresh	,,	24
Grease.....	,,	40
Ink, Printing	,,	283
Leather, Sole.....	,,	476
Macaroni	,,	16
Oranges, Fresh	,,	152
Paper, Writing	,,	24
,, Cardboard.....	,,	2
,, Wrapping.....	,,	20
,, Unclassed.....	,,	4,968
Prunes	,,	10
Raisins	,,	206
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	296
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2
Motor-trucks	,,	8
Lemons, Fresh	,,	151,950
Canned Fish	Doz.	142
,, Meats.....	,,	244
,, Vegetables	,,	414
Hats	,,	75
Hosiery	,,	64
Milk, Malted	,,	230
Chocolate	Lbs.	6,740
Cigarettes	Mille.	20,500
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	24,396
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	607,170

S. S. City of Manila, February 15, from U. S. A.

Cotton Duck.....	Yds.	543
Iron Defective Wire...	Pls.	1,732
,, Nails, Wire	,,	1,131
,, Plates.....	,,	2,129
Iron Galvanized: Sheets, Corrugated ...	,,	44
,, Plain.....	,,	3,306
Wire Shorts.....	,,	1,446
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	3,103
Carbon, Black	,,	70
Dextrine.....	,,	74
Glucose	,,	230
Glue	,,	16
Grease	,,	191
Indigo Paste, Artificial..	,,	1,900
Ink, Printing.....	,,	52
Leadfoil and Tinfoil...	,,	1,632
Leather, Kid.....	,,	2
Paper, Coated.....	,,	1,578
,, Writing.....	,,	11
,, Unclassed	,,	830
Soda, Silicate of.....	,,	79
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	518
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	7
Machines, Sewing....	Pcs.	6
Motor-cars	,,	1
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Oilcloth	,,	56
Baking Powder	Doz.	1,815
Files	,,	475
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	3,596
,, Unclassed	,,	5 468
Cigars.....	Mille	45
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs 227	Hk. Tls.	9,199
Machinery.....	,,	19,568

S. S. Tjitbesar, February 16, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	8,075
Wheat	,,	97.361

S. S. Eelbeck, February 18, from U. S. A.

Iron Plates.....	,,	364
Iron, Galvanized: Wire Shorts.....	,,	1,750
Sheets, Plain.....	,,	394
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	1,675
Cheese	,,	12
Oil, Kerosene: American, in Cases ...	Galls.	99,810
,, ,, bulks...	,,	164,967
Turpentine, Vegetable.	,,	350

S. S. Pawlet, February 19, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls	4,043

S. S. President Jefferson, Feb, 25, To Seattle.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	1,06
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	13
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	3
Egg Albumen, Dried...	,,	36
,, Whole, Dried ...	,,	188
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	41
Carpets	,,	249

To Philadelphia

Wool, Sheep's	,,	419
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	7,290

To Boston.

Cotton Yarn, Waste....	Pls.	200

To Buffalo.

Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	52

To Chicago.

Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	1,698

To New York.

Silk, Raw Filature: White, Other Ports, Bls. 15.....	Pls.	15.27
Silk Piece Goods	,,	3 27
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	28.51
Chinaware, Coarse.....	,,	49
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	39
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	270
Hair, Horse Tail.....	,,	51
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	12
Wool, Sheep's	,,	40

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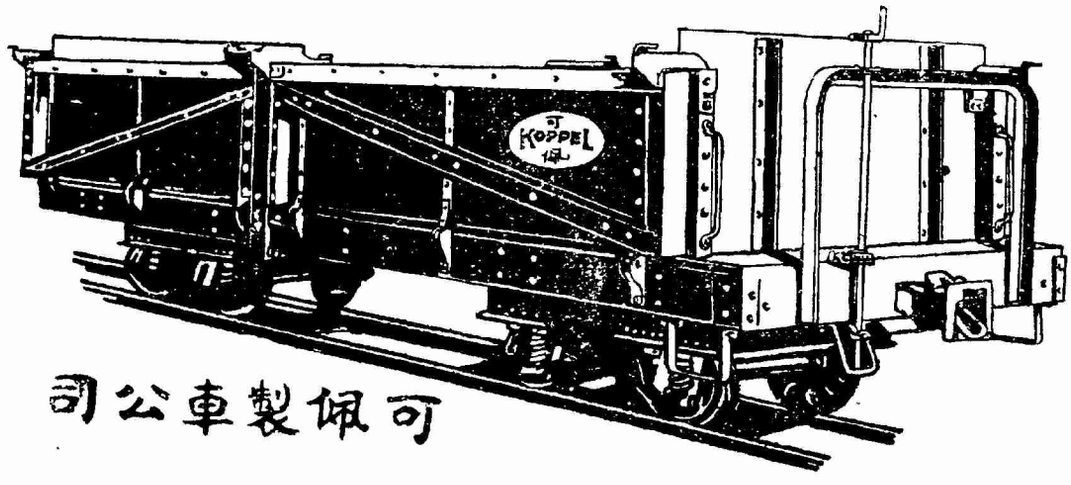

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28-145

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER. } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats.. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Mar. 14, 1924, Crim. No. 578, U. S. v. H. G. McCauley; testimony taken of P. C. Gavin, E. C. Stokes, C. Doyle, H. J. Smith, Abdul Ismael, T. Oshima; submitted.

" 14, " " " 579, U. S. v. J. E. Filen; testimony taken of P. C. Gavin, E. C. Stokes, C. Doyle, H. J. Smith, Abdul Ismael, T. Oshima; submitted.

" 15, " " " 574, U. S. v. F. J. Trevillian; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 15, " " " 575, U. S. v. F. J. Trevillian; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 15, " " " 562, U. S. v. J. H Free; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 15, " " " 576, U. S. v. J. S. Ching; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 15, " " " 580, U. S. v. W. R. McCabe; testimony taken of H. A. Schmidt, J. T. Wright, C. Thompson; submitted.

EMIL S. FISCHER, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES STONE, Defendant
WOO YUNG CHONG, First Intervenor,
ALICE RUDE HANSEN, Second Intervenor.

(continued from last week)

effective" but we did not "hold that an effort on the part of an infant to annul is a binding recognition of the contract sought to be annulled." Had the parties here merely agreed to annul the settlement *eo instanti* we should not have considered it a recognition. But by referring to it as a "contract" for an indefinite period and until superseded by something else we think they both equally recognized it.

Counsel are mistaken in stating that this document (Ex. K.) was "erroneously admitted in evidence over intervenor's objections." On the contrary the record (II, 185) shows that both it and the translation which plaintiff testified was correct (Ex. K) were "received without objection." Had counsel questioned the translation it should have been easy to point out any errors or to supply another. Besides we considered the original. "The contract must be ratified or avoided as a whole."[29] Some of the second intervenor's letters disclose a purpose to avoid a portion of the marriage settlement, but this Notarial Act applied to the whole.

Nor do we see any occasion to change our statement that the mortgage contained "no *requirement* of divorce." The clause relating to the time of taking effect was not such a requirement. Plaintiff testifies that he did not want a divorce and the most that can be said is that, if one should be obtained, then he was to have a mortgage in lieu of his marriage portion. We do not think that this shows the divorce to have been the consideration even tho it may have constituted the wife's motive.

Counsel thinks that plaintiff should have sought a decree in the Danish Court to compel his wife "to make a sale." We do not know the Danish law but under our law the only sale which could have been compelled was one under plaintiff's mortgage and for his benefit. But in order to pass title such a sale must have been recognized by the issuance of a new deed at the British land office where the property was registered. And so long as plaintiff was an alien enemy that consulate would not recognize any sale or issue any title deed which would accrue to his benefit. Very probably he would have been obliged to become the purchaser at such a sale. But it is certain that he could have obtained no deed. The effective remedies were, therefore, not available to him and the statute of limitations could not run.

We cannot agree that the second intervenor's consent

> "that the evidence already taken be regarded as having been received against me," "means nothing more than that the proceedings will not be begun *de novo*."

By consenting that it be "received against me" the evidence was incorporated into the record and it must

29. Cyc. XXII, 601.

Judgments and Orders:
(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 13, 1924, Cause No. 2398, In re Hiram H. Lowry's will; order admitting will to probate.
,, 14, ,, Estate ,, 45, In re Philip L. Bickel's will; order admitting will to probate.
,, 14, ,, Crim. ,, 578, U. S. v. H. G. McCauley; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 579, U. S. v. J. E. Filen; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 574, U. S. v. F. J. Trevillian; defendant warned.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 575, U. S. v. F. J. Trevillian; defendant warned and assessed costs.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 562, U. S. v. J. H. Free; defendant warned.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 576, U. S. v. J. S. Ching; defendant warned.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 580, U. S. v. W. R. McCabe; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
,, 15, ,, Cause ,, 2389, In re Sarah B. Goodrich's estate; order appointing administrator.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 12, 1924, Cause No. 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 2397 In re James W. Skains' estate; oath of administrator.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2394 Wong Chen Tai v. The Shanghai Domino Co.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. The Shanghai Domino Co.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al; complaint; summons issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2398, In re Hiram H. Lowry's will; petition, consents, oath of executor, letters testamentary.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2397, In re James W. Skains' estate; letters of administration.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2389, In re Sarah B. Goodrich's estate; petition, deposition, oath and bond of administrator, letters of administration.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al; marshal's return of summons.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. W. M. Smith et al; answer.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation et al.; motion for new trial.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2397, In re James W. Skains' estate; inventory.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2400, Frank A. Foster v. Gardner Crane; petition, summons issued.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2401, In re Henry Mandel's estate; petition, deposition.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; affidavit; amended motion for new trial; motion for leave to amend motion for new trial.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc., marshal's return of writ of attachment.

be considered. Had counsel sought to recall for cross-examination any witness who had testified, it would have been allowed; but no such application was made nor would cross-examination necessarily have eliminated their direct testimony.

The application is, accordingly,

OVERRULED.

ON MOTION TO INCORPORATE EVIDENCE AND BRIEFS ON APPEAL
(Decided September 26, 1923.)

LOBINGIER, J.:

The first intervenor's counsel has filed a motion asking

> "that all the evidence heard in the cause and the briefs be made a part of the record on appeal."

Counsel admitted in open court that there was no precedent for incorporating briefs into a record which would enormously increase the cost of printing it. It is claimed that

> "the cause is one involving questions of fraud and Chinese law, and for this reason the reviewing Court should have the evidence literally as it is, together with the briefs."

"Fraud and Chinese law"! Well, the only claim of fraud was made by the second intervenor who is not appealing from the decree and it is difficult to see how the first intervenor, who does not even allege fraud, can raise that question now. As to Chinese law, there is not a hint in either pleadings or evidence. Even the second intervenor's briefs contain no other references to Chinese law than a quotation from the old Penal Code and a citation to a Supreme Court decision.

Now this court will not ordinarily take judicial notice of Chinese law; it must be proved like any other fact.[30] We once expressed our willingness to apply the Chinese law of prescription to a case involving title acquired by that method; but it was found that no such law existed.[31] The law of registration, however,

30. Dainese v. Hale, 91 U. S. 13, 23 L. ed. 190, 1 Extrater., cases, 39.
31. Doong Nye Benevolent Ass'n v. Grew, II Extrater., cases, 102.

(Continued next week)

Mar. 18, 1924, Cause No. 1506, Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; defendant's account.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 12, 1924 Civil No. 154, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. A. Landau; complaint, summons issued.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 153, H. Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co.; answer.
,, 12, ,, Estate ,, 45, In re Philip L. Bickel's will; deposition.
,, 13, ,, Civil ,, 136, Wong Ching Sung v. F. G. Johnson; praecipe for execution, writ of execution issued.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 155, Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Inc. v. F. Fernandez; complaint; summons issued.
,, 13, ,, Crim. ,, 573, U. S. v. J. Elmont; complaint, warrant issued, marshal's return of warrant, bond.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 574, U. S. v. F. J. Trevillian; complaint.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 575, U. S. v. F. J. Trevillian; complaint.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 576, U. S. v. J. S. Ching; complaint.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 577, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; complaint.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 578, U. S. v. H. G. McCauley; complaint.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 579, U. S. v. J. F. Filen; complaint.
,, 14, ,, Civil ,, 136, Wong Ching Sung v. F. G. Johnson; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 154, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. A. Landau; marshal's return of summons.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 580, U. S. v. W. R. McCabe; complaint.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 577, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney, marshal's return of warrant; bond.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7.15	7.35	9 30	9.50	12.10	12 30	15 25	17 15	12.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	
Nansiang ... ... d.		7 28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d.		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		T. P. L. Mail
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10 31	12.49			14.22	17 34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9 57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d												10 15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11 59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3 53
Tientsin East ... a												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16.31			20.32		4 58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 45	11.20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21.50	23.40	1 20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9 00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19 15	21.00	22 50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12 25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11.56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20 40	22 25	0 15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North a.	7 20	8 50	10 20	12 00	13 40	15.35	17 16	19 00	20 45	22 30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19 55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ... ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ... ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ... ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.56	Yehsah ... ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ... ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17 15*	*18.16*	*19.30*	Kashai ... ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.21*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17 33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ... ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ... ... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.12*	*16 07*	*18.44*	..	*22.27*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ... ... a.*	*8.58*	*9.58*	*11.56*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.46*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	---	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ... ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	.	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ... ... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	.	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ... ... d.	.	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.31	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15